



Vol. V. No. 26.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

\$4.00 Per Year.

The Horse.

The National Trotting Association.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

B-65.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., July 31, 1876.—J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Iowa, the d s Jim Lane, and s s West Liberty, suspended by order of the Terre Haute Trotting Association, Terre Haute, Ind., under date of Dec. 13, 1875, for non-payment of entrance money, have been re-instated, said entrance money having been paid in full. [N. B.—J. L. Wilson and the s s West Liberty, still remain suspended.]

Washburn Bros., Saugerties, N. Y., the b g H. D. Laflin, and the b m Irish Maid, suspended by order of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn., under date of July 7, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been re-instated, said entrance money having been paid in full.

S. H. Withum, Waterville, Me., and the g g Jim Fisk, suspended by order of the Oakland Park Association, Gardiner, Me., under date of Nov. 10, 1875, for non-payment of entrance money, have been re-instated, said entrance money having been paid in full.

Frank Van Ness, Rochester, N. Y., and the b m Lady Star, suspended by order of the Northwestern Agricultural Society, Dubuque, Ia., under date of Sept. 30, 1875, for non-payment of entrance money, have been temporarily re-instated, under authority of rule 52.

John Adams, Rochester, N. Y., and the b m Nettie B., (runner,) sus-

cially shown that the suspension was erroneously imposed.

Lew Ellis, Eminence, Ky., and the s m Flirtation, suspended by order of the Abdallah Park Trotting Association, Cynthiana, Ky., under date of September 28, 1875, for non-payment of entrance money, have been re-instated, said entrance money having been paid in full.

B-78.—By order of the Grand Rapids Horse Association, Grand Rapids, Mich., W. H. Carpenter, Saginaw, Mich., and the ch g Josh Billings, have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

By order of the Atlantic County Agricultural Association, Absecon, N. J., A. Miller, Allentown, Pa., and the g g Frank, have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money.

By order of the Harrodsburg Trotting Park Association, Harrodsburg, Ky., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money: G. J. Fuller, Nashville, Tenn., and b g Frank Reeves; Geo. Wickham, Chicago, Ill., and b g Sweet William. Tnos. J. VAIL, Secretary.

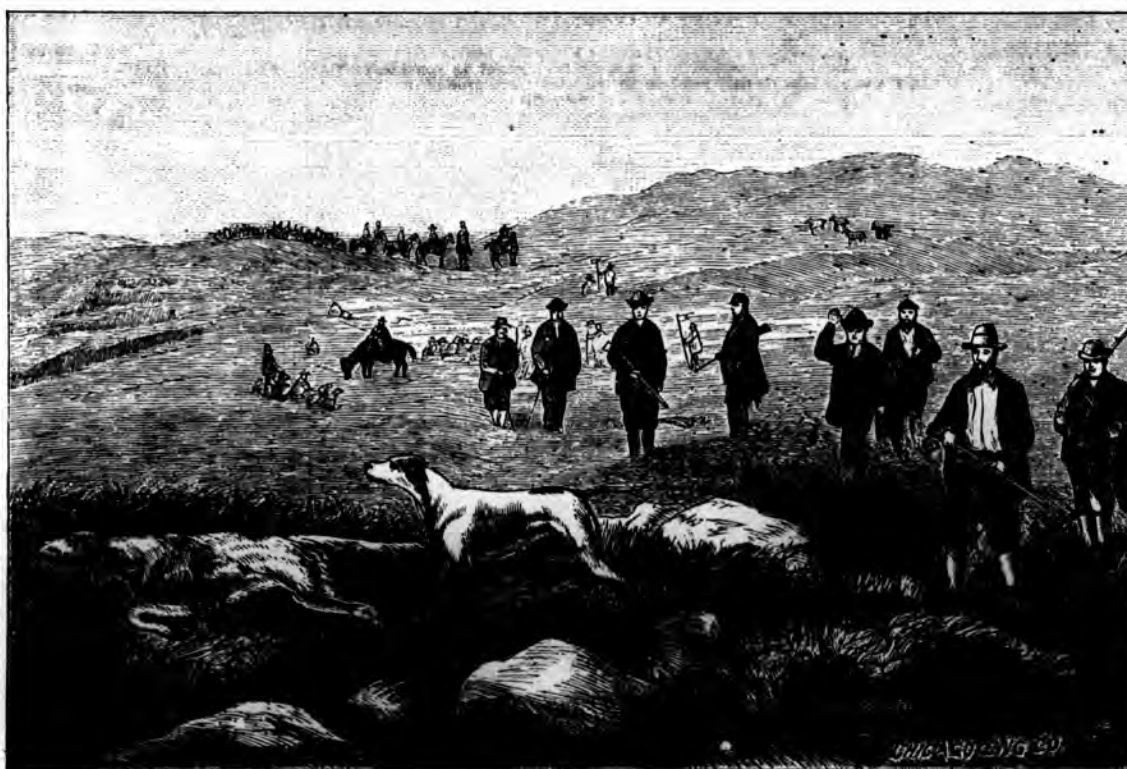
Smuggler.

The king among trotting stallions was bred in Franklin County, Ohio, six miles from Columbus, by a Mr. J. M. Morgan. Mr. Morgan came to that county from Virginia just before the war, bringing the sire and dam of Smuggler with him. Mr. Morgan removed to Kansas when Smuggler was two years old. There being a race course close to the residence of Mr. Morgan, he was given regular work, and it was here that he attracted the attention of Col. Tough, a noted horseman of Leavenworth who assumed a half interest in him. Smuggler was originally a pacer,

Irene.

A correspondent of *The Spirit* supplies the breeding of the fine and fast young mare Irene, that made such a close contest with the stallion Enfield, in the three-minute class purse at the recent Dexter Park Summer Meeting. The fact of her being distanced in the fifth heat of this race, must be attributed to the shifting of her toe weight which occurred at the half-mile pole of the heat, and at a time when she had assumed a good position in the race. At Cleveland, the powerful mare Mambrino Kate defeated her after a contest of five heats; the second was won by Irene, and the fourth decided a dead heat. At Buffalo, on August 1st, in the trot for 2:26 class, she avenged her previous defeats by beating the stallion and Mambrino Kate in a hot contest of six heats, in which she secured the third, fifth, and sixth. The merits of the race will set at rest the doubts expressed of her staying qualities.

"Irene, gray mare, foaled 1870, sired by Canavan's Gray Eagle, a gray stallion brought from Canada by John Goodier for Joseph Canavan, about 1866 or 1867. He was nearly white, of handsome conformation, and as fine limbs as a thoroughbred horse, and could trot a mile in 2:30. The dam of Irene was Minnie, by Old Abdallah. She was a dark bay mare with black points and a small white strip in her face. John Wheeler at one time rode this mare a mile in the saddle in 2:30. On the authority of Mr. Chas. P. Relf, owner of Mambrino Pilot, and, in years gone by owner of Zachary Taylor, Mac, and Old Lancet, all old-



The Rev'd J. Cumming Macdona's Ranger (Setter) and Squire (Pointer) winning the Brace Stakes in the Grouse Field Trials, run August, 1873, at Rhiwlas Hall, Bala, Wales, the estate of R. Lloyd Price, Esq.

suspended by order of the Elmira Driving Park Association, Elmira, N. Y., under date of June 24, 1876, and M. Byrne, Medina, N. Y., and the b m Nettie B., (runner,) suspended by order of the Connecticut Stock Breeders' Association, Hartford, Conn., under date of July 7, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been temporarily re-instated, under authority of rule 52.

J. H. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y., the b g Driver, and the br Bateman, suspended by order of the Meriden Park Company, West Meriden, Conn., under date of July 22, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, have been re-instated, said entrance money having been paid in full.

B-76.—By order of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, Cleveland, Ohio, the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money: John McGrew, Columbus, Ohio, b g Romeo; W. H. Harrison, Hartford, Conn., and s m Susie; W. H. Chivers, Detroit, Mich., and b c Millionaire (runner).

By order of the Catskill Driving Park, Wm. Smith, Lessee, Catskill, N. Y., the following named persons and horses have been suspended for non-payment of entrance money: L. Dunham, Newark, N. J., and cr g Silvertail; M. Staren, New York, and b m Laura M.; E. C. Toby, Westfield, N. Y., and b m Emma; G. Shipman, Morrisania, N. Y., and b m Maid of Erin; A. H. Walters, Whitestown, N. Y., and b g Whitestown Pet; O. S. Bailey, New York, and s m Sarah; M. H. Whipple, Tarrytown, N. Y., and blk g New Brook; A. Paterson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and b m Modesty; Isaac Pawling, New York, and g g Bolly Lewis.

B-77.—The ch s Monroe, suspended by order of the Chester Driving Park Association, Cincinnati, Ohio, under date of July 27, 1876, for non-payment of entrance money, has been re-instated, it having been offi-

but would show a strong disposition to trot, and being placed in the hands of Charles Marvin soon under his tuition began to develop great speed. Before leaving Kansas he was given a trial over the Olathe track in 2:19½. On arriving at New York he was located at the Prospect Park track, and in due time, in the presence of experienced horsemen, he was given three trials in 2:19½, 2:21¼ and 2:21, trotting the last half of the third mile in 1:09. Col. Russell who was attracted by the rumors of great speed shown by the Kansas horse agreed to pay \$30,000 for him if he could show a trial of 2:25. Smuggler did better; 2:23 was shown and the sale was made. His old driver is still retained, and it is possible the great speed attained by this converted pacer is due to Marvin's perseverance and skill. Smuggler in color is a dark bay, and stands 15 hands 3 inches in height, has a white blaze commencing at a star extending wide to both nostrils. He was sired by Blanco, by Irons' Cadmus, dam a daughter of Herod's Tuckahoe. Irons' Cadmus was sired by Beech's Cadmus, he by American Eclipse. The great pacing mare Pocahontas, the dam of Mr. Bonner's Young Pocahontas, was also sired by this horse. The disposition of the family was to pace, which was undoubtedly inherent through Blanco.

DEATH OF ROXANA.—Mr. H. P. McGrath, Lexington, Ky., had the misfortune to lose on July 21st, the broodmare Roxana, bay, foaled 1853, by imp. Chesterfield, (son of imp. Priam), out of Levia, by imp. Trauby, her dam Tolevia, by imp. Contract. Roxana never ran. She produced Berta McGavock, by imp. Glencoe; bay colt, by Hornpipe; Dora and Tipperary, by Ringgold; Colleen Bawn, Eileen Aroon, and Erin, by Radoser; Blarney-stone, by Rhynodyne; McKinney, by War Dance; Susan Ann, Jury, and Chesapeake, by Lexington. Chesapeake, foaled 1872, was her last foal.

time trotters, this mare Minnie in her day pulled a wagon two miles in 5:30. Mr. Relf bought her of Samuel McLaughlin, near New York City, and sold her when eight years old to Joseph Keller, of Philadelphia. Mr. Keller drove her on our roads for six years, and sold her to Mr. J. Canavan when fourteen years old, after which he bred her to his stallion Gray Eagle. Mr. Keller says "Minnie could trot in 2:35 almost any time while he owned her with very little preparation." Mr. Samuel Wilson, of the Abbey Hotel, Township Line Road, near Philadelphia, bought this gray filly (now called Irene) at the sale after Mr. Canavan's death, in 1872. He always called her Lucy J. Canavan. She never appeared in public while he owned her. He recently sold her to Mr. Michael Goodin, of Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, at a good price for these times, and he is now sole owner of this mare. She is another forcible illustration of the fact, that it is from well-developed trotting speed on both sides that we may more reasonably expect a speedy result than from pedigree alone, as so many theories have seen fit to contend for in the ten years past."

A simple mode of roughing horses, practiced in Russia, consists in punching a square hole in each heel of the shoe, which in ordinary weather may be kept closed by a piece of cork. When the ground is slippery the cork is removed and a steel spike inserted. If this steel rough be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place, and is not liable to break off short at the neck, like some of the screwed spikes.

—Blue Gown, the Derby winner of 1868, who has been in Germany for some time, will shortly return to England, the managers of the Cobham stud having leased him. He is by Beadsman, out of Bas Bleu, and own brother to Roscrucian, who is making such a mark at the stud.

Racing and Trotting.

The Buffalo Meeting.

FIRST DAY.

BUFFALO, August 1.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park, was inaugurated under the most auspicious circumstances. The weather, the first consideration for good horse-racing—was delightful; and although a little warm, was tempered by a gentle breeze. The number of strangers in the city attending the races is greater than for years past, the West being especially well represented. The crowd at the track is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. The events set down for this day were hotly contested, it taking six seats to decide each race. Large sums changed hands on the result of the 2:36 class, in which Irene, a comparatively unknown horse, after a gallant struggle with the favorite in the pools, took the race. In the other race Amy B. surprised every one by taking the second heat in the excellent time of 2:19½. The first thing on the programme was

THE 2:36 RACE.

First Heat. For this event there were nine original entries, of which Romeo and Jerry were drawn, leaving St. Patrick, Mambrino Kate, Irene, Versailles Girl, Rose, Enfield and Moose to start, and they were assigned positions in the order named. In the pools Mambrino Kate was the favorite, bringing \$150 to \$120 for Irene, \$63 for Rose, \$54 for Moose, \$33 for Enfield, \$42 for St. Patrick, and \$10 for Versailles Girl. After scoring twice they got the word to a good start, the favorite having a slight advantage, and at the turn went to the front and took the pole from St. Patrick, passing the quarter in 35, Versailles Girl second, two lengths behind her; Irene third, the same distance behind the Girl, the others strung out, with Enfield in the rear. At the half, which was reached in 1:13½, Irene was in the rear. While St. Patrick was at hers, and the rest some distance in the rear. The three-quarter pole was passed at 1:49, Irene a nose in advance of Mambrino Kate and arriving in the homestretch a little the better of her, but breaking badly inside the distance stand, giving the heat to Mambrino Kate in 2:24½, she taking second place, Rose third, Versailles Girl fourth, St. Patrick fifth, Moose sixth and Enfield last.

Second Heat.—Mambrino Kate now sold for two to one against the field. On the eleventh attempt the horse got the word, all of them scoring with Rose, who had been acting very badly. Mambrino Kate at once took the lead, Versailles Girl in close company, who soon fell back to fourth place. At the quarter, in 35½, Mambrino Kate was first, a length ahead of St. Patrick, with Enfield at his wheel, Versailles Girl fourth, Irene fifth and Rose way in the rear. The half was made in 1:12 the positions being the same with the exception of St. Patrick and Enfield who were about even and hard pressing the leader. Around the upper turn the struggle continued, but St. Patrick gave it up and fell back. The three-quarter pole was reached in 1:49, with Enfield close behind Kate, coming down the homestretch Enfield and Irene fought hard for second place, but the former finally yielded the position to the mare. Mambrino Kate passed the score in 2:26½, Irene second, Enfield third, Versailles Girl fourth, St. Patrick fifth, Moose sixth, and Rose who seemed to have had a little race of her own, was distanced.

Third Heat.—The driver of St. Patrick was deposed, and Charley Green took the reins, complaint having been made that the bay was not being driven for all he was worth. On the fifth trial they were sent off, Moose a little in the front, who soon broke and Mambrino Kate took the lead and at the quarter, in 35½, led by four lengths, with Irene second and coming fast. At the half, in 1:13½, Irene had lessened the distance between her and the favorite by two lengths and trotted even with her at the last quarter, which was made in 1:50½. Irene now showed ahead of Kate and keeping the lead came under the wire in 2:26½, Mambrino Kate second, Enfield third, St. Patrick fourth, Versailles Girl fifth, Moose sixth.

Fourth Heat.—Mambrino Kate remained the favorite at a little more than even for the field. A good start was had after two or three scorings, Kate and Irene going off well together; but the favorite led by the quarter in 36½, Enfield second, with Irene at his wheel, St. Patrick a close fourth. Up the back stretch the relative positions of the three leaders were the same, but after passing the half in 1:14, the favorite left her feet and Enfield and Irene shot by her. Irene gradually drew by the stallion and at the three-quarter, in 1:51, was half a length in front of him. Entering the homestretch Enfield was inside, then Irene, then Kate, and the struggle was a game one. Near the distance stand, the stallion broke and Irene led, who broke in turn, and Enfield took the heat by four lengths; Irene second, Mambrino Kate third, St. Patrick fourth, Versailles Girl fifth, and Moose last.

Fifth Heat.—On the third trial, they got the word to a fine start, Mambrino Kate a little the advantage, but not enough to take the pole from Enfield, who led by one length at the quarter pole, which was made in 36, Irene four lengths behind Kate. There was no change in the positions at the half, which was reached in 1:13. But Irene now showed some fine trotting, and at the last quarter, in 1:50, was on even terms with Enfield and Kate, pressing them to a break and winning the heat by a neck in 2:26½; Mambrino Kate second, Enfield third, Moose fourth, Versailles Girl and St. Patrick were distanced.

Sixth Heat.—According to the rule, Moose retired, in not having taken one heat out of five. This left Irene, Mambrino Kate and Enfield to start, which they did very quickly. Kate led around the turn, and passed the quarter in 37½, with Enfield one length behind, while Irene was two lengths behind the stallion. They came to the half in 1:15 in the same manner, Enfield broke and Irene went by him. She now made things lively for Kate, and near the three-quarter pole in 1:55 was almost even with her, and coming down the homestretch made it so hot that Kate left her feet, and Irene landed under the wire in 2:28, a quarter of a length in front of the mare, with Enfield third.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, AUG. 1, 1876.—Purse \$2,000, for horses that never beat 2:36; \$1,250 to first, \$625 to second, \$375 to third, \$450 to fourth.

M. Goodins's g m Irene	2	1	2	1
Nye & Foster's g m Mambrino Kate	1	2	3	2
R. M. Anderson's g m Enfield	7	3	4	3
W. Van Valkenburg's g m Moose	6	6	6	4
G. N. Frost's Versailles Girl	4	4	5	5
C. Woollen's g m St. Patrick	5	5	4	dis
C. S. Green's b m Rose	3	dis		

Time—2:24½, 2:26½, 2:26½, 2:29, 2:26½, 2:28.

The winner of this race, Irene, is a gray mare, bred by Canarvon's Gray Haggle, and belongs to M. Goodin, of Philadelphia. This is her first season out, and she already shows good speed, and promises well for the future.

THE 2:24 RACE.

First Heat.—Eight of the twelve in this race came out to compete, Frank Reeves, Carrie, Nettie Burlew and Little Gipsy being drawn. They drew positions in the following order: Breeze, Blue Mare, Amy B., Belle Brassfield, Little Fred, May Bird, Richard, Nellie Irwin. Little Fred was the favorite, bringing \$60 to \$37 for the field. They got the word in the fourth attempt, a good start having been affected, Breeze having a slight lead. Fred took the pole at the turn, and passed the quarter in 32½, six lengths in advance of May Bird, and she two ahead of Breeze. Richard fourth. Little Fred had an easy thing of it, who came by the half in 1:08½, ten lengths ahead of May Bird, and second place was now the contesting ground. The last quarter was made in 1:45, Little Fred not losing his prestige, and swinging into the homestretch on an easy jog, crossing the score in 2:23, May Bird second, Blue Mare third, Breeze fourth, Richard fifth, Amy B. sixth, Nellie Irwin seventh and Brassfield eighth.

Second Heat.—No betting was done, the race being considered certain for Little Fred. Ten false attempts were made, when Breeze cast a shoe, which occasioned more delay. Seven more ineffectual trials were made, and most of the drivers were fined \$5 for not scoring with Breeze as directed. Finally, on the eighteenth attempt the horses got the word, Amy B. getting a little the start; but the favorite went to the front at the turn and passed the quarter in 34, six lengths in advance of Amy B., Belle Brassfield third. At this point it looked as if Fred would surely lead round. At the half, in 1:09, Amy B. reduced the gap between her and the leader to four lengths, and at the last quarter, in 1:45, had gained more ground, passing Little Fred and coming in a winner by a nose, in the excellent time of 2:19½, amid wild excitement. The rest came in as per summary.

Third Heat.—Little Fred still remained the favorite in the pools, selling \$50 to \$30 against the field. All started but Breeze, who had been drawn, and got a fine send off on the first trial, Amy B. and Little Fred went around the turn neck and neck, when the latter made a little break, and Amy at the quarter in 35½ led him by a neck. The half was passed in 1:12½, and it was impossible to tell who was leading; but at the last quarter, in 1:49, Amy showed a little ahead. Fred broke near the distance flag, and before he could recover, Richard took his place for second; Amy B. one length in advance. Time, 2:24½.

Fourth Heat.—Amy B. now brought two to one against the field. They got the word promptly to a good start, May Bird at once taking

the pole, and passed the quarter in 37, six lengths the better of Nellie Irwin, who was second at the half in 1:13½; Amy B. was three lengths in front of Nellie, and the same distance behind the leader. On going towards the last quarter, in 1:50, Amy showed out in front of May Bird, but broke badly, and the latter came home in 2:25½, Amy B. second, Little Fred third.

Fifth Heat.—The word was given on the fourth trial, Little Fred leading around the turn, and at the quarter, in 35, one length in advance of Richard, closely hugged by May Bird, Blue Mare a good fourth. These positions were held without any perceptible change, as the half was passed in 1:11½, and the last quarter in 1:47½. Richard, who tried very hard to keep second place, was outfooted by May Bird, one length behind Little Fred. Time, 2:23½.

Sixth Heat.—All horses who had not taken a heat were sent to the stable, and the contest was between Little Fred, May Bird and Amy B. It took but little time to start them. They came around the turn on even terms, Little Fred having the pole, who made a little break, but recovering himself quickly and went to the quarter in 35½, leading Amy B. by one length, and she four lengths ahead of May Bird. Fred retained his lead, passing the half in 1:12½, the last quarter in 1:49, and the wire in 2:26, May Bird taking second place.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY, same track; purse \$2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:24; \$1,250 to first, \$625 to second, \$375 to third, \$450 to fourth.

M. Higbee's g m Little Fred	1	2	3	2
M. Phillips' b m Amy B.	6	1	5	6
C. Walker's blk m May Bird	2	7	5	1
R. Penniston's ch g Richard	5	6	2	0
M. D. Van Scoter's r m Blue Mare	3	4	6	7
Budd Doble's b m Belle Brassfield	8	5	4	3
A. Boyce's b m Nellie Irwin	7	3	7	4
C. S. Green's b g Breeze	4	8	dr	

Time—2:23, 2:19½, 2:24½, 2:25½, 2:23½, 2:26.

Little Fred, the winner of this race, is eight years old and a little over 15 hands high. He was sired by the Stockwell horse, (a Morgan,) dam by Simpson's Blackbird. He has trotted a great many races in the West, where he obtained a record of 2:30½, in 1874; and last year entered in the 2:29 class, throughout the great circuit, where he met with great success, making a mile in 2:24. Mr. Schulenburg of St. Louis is his owner.

SECOND DAY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 2, 1876.

The weather to-day is all that can be desired by the most fastidious, although a little warmer than yesterday. The attendance is much larger than on the first day, fully 15,000 being on the ground, the increase no doubt being due to the fact that Lula would try to beat Goldsmith Maid's time; but sad was the disappointment, she not even coming up to her own previous record. The other events were the 2:39 and the 2:22, in the former of which the horse from the "Garden City," Gen. Grant, justified the confidence placed in him at the start. The 2:22 race was a spirited contest between Sam Purdy and Cosette, the stallion proving the winner. On the fourth scoring of the 2:29 class an incident occurred which was highly relished by all, save the one taking the principal part. One of the assistant marshals was caught in the middle of the track, and sure destruction stared him in the face; but putting his horse to a keen run managed to get the outside of the track near the turn, a general laugh greeting the performance. The first thing on the afternoon's programme was

THE 2:29 RACE.

First Heat.—In this race Lady Monroe and George A. Ayer were drawn, leaving nine to start, and they were assigned positions as follows: Gen. Grant, Mattie, Planter, Banquo, Trio, Marion, Colburn, Damon, and Mattie R. In the pools Gen. Grant was the favorite, bringing \$30, Mattie \$20, the field \$20. They got the word on the sixth trial scoring with Planter to a pretty even start, of which Marion had a trifle the best. On rounding the first turn, Mattie, who was a little in advance, was run into by Grant, and was obliged to retire, her sulky being badly damaged, also delaying the General. In consequence of this mishap, Colburn went to the quarter pole in 35, six lengths in advance of Damon, the others following some distance to the second quarter, in 1:11, having widened the space between himself and Trio, who was second by eight lengths, partly gaining through running. Grant being third and Damon fourth. At the three-quarter pole in 1:43 Trio was at Colburn's wheel and Grant closely pressing him. Trio came under the wire in 2:23½, Grant second.

Second Heat.—Grant was first choice, the betting being \$50 to \$40 for the field. Colburn was drawn, having hit himself in some way. On the fourth scoring they went off, Trio kept the pole around the turn and came to the first quarter in 36, but made a bad break and the favorite took the lead, passing the half in 1:13, four lengths separating him from Banquo, Mattie and Planter in close attendance, Trio was behind. Grant at the last quarter in 1:49½ widened the gap to six lengths. Now both Planter and Mattie went by Banquo, closing rapidly upon the General, and when the latter crossed the score, in 2:25, they were but two lengths behind him.

Third Heat.—Grant now sold three to one for the field. After scoring the seventh time they got the word, Mattie taking to the front and passed the quarter in 35½, two lengths ahead of Planter, he the same distance in advance of Banquo; the favorite who broke at the turn, fifth. At the second quarter, in 1:11½ Mattie still maintained her lead, and Grant who had pushed by Planter and Banquo, was second. Mattie passed the three-quarter, in 1:47½, and although hard pressed by the favorite, was not overtaken, and she came under the wire in 2:23½; the rest as per summary.

Fourth Heat.—Gen. Grant sold at a little more than even against the field, Mattie being first choice at some of the pools. They went off on the fifth trial, to a fair start, Mattie going around the turn ahead. At the quarter in 35, she was one length ahead of Grant, Planter third, and Damon fourth. On going to the half the favorite passed Mattie, carrying her off her feet, so that on arriving at the pole in 1:12, she was four lengths ahead. Mattie picked up and at the last quarter in 1:49, was at the General's head. She now made a bold dash for the front, but the General would not have it, and so came in last in 2:25, the mare following closely.

Fifth Heat.—Banquo was drawn; Grant stood high in the estimation of the buyers at the pool stand, selling five to one against the field. After four attempts they got the word, Marion having the lead, and taking the inside went to the quarter in 35½, with Planter at his wheel. Gen. Grant a good third. He broke about there, however, and fell behind. At the half in 1:13 Marion was still in the lead, with Planter in close proximity, and Grant about sixth. On the upper turn Damon closed up on Planter, and they were neck and neck at the three-quarter pole in 1:50½, where Marion still led. Grant now forged ahead, and at the distance flag had lapped Marion, who was forced to a break, and beat him under the wire in 2:26, Planter third, and Mattie fourth.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, AUG. 2, 1876.—Purse \$2,500, for horses that never beat 2:29; \$1,250 to first, \$625 to second, \$375 to third, \$450 to fourth.

A. P. Stevens & Bros.' ch g Gen. Grant	2	1	2	1
C. S. Green's b m Mattie	9	2	1	2
A. Goldsmith's b m Trio	1	8	6	7
M. McDermott's bh g Planter	7	3	3	0
D. P. Bissell's ch g Marion	3	5	6	4
E. Foster's b s Damon	4	6	4	5
A. Howard's b m Mattie R.	5	7	5	7
John Trout's b g Banquo	8	4	7	8
A. M. Harris & Son's g m Colburn	6	dr		

Time—2:23½, 2:25, 2:22½, 2:25, 2:26.

Gen. Grant, the winner of this race, is a fine looking chestnut stallion. He was sired by Wapsey, dam by Hawley's Huiaga. He is the property of A. P. Stevens & Bros., of Chicago. He has been successful thus far in the meetings of the Septilateral, and many are confident that he will trot below 2:20 before the season closes.

THE 2:27 RACE.

First Heat.—All of the horses entered for this event started, and drew positions as follows: Lady Turpin inside, Cosette second, Prospero third, Badger Girl fourth, and Sam Purdy outside. Previous to the start Cosette was favorite at \$20, while Prospero and Badger Girl each brought \$42, with \$30 for the field. It took six scorings before the word, with Lady Turpin slightly in the lead. At the turn Cosette took the pole, and passed the quarter in 35½, leading Lady Turpin and Sam Purdy, who were together second. On the backstretch Purdy drew away from the Lady and closed up on Cosette, and at the half, in 1:12, showed his nose in front of her, Prospero and Lady Turpin two lengths behind. At the three-quarter pole, in 1:47½, Purdy had widened the gap to four lengths between himself and Cosette. The latter was now sent for all she was worth and she went spinning by him and won by a length in 2:24½.

Second Heat.—Cosette now brought \$100 to \$50 against the field. Prospero went to the front when the word was given, swung in and took the pole, and at the quarter in 33½, had a lead of three lengths, Purdy second. Prospero retained his position to the half, in 1:10½, when Purdy came up to his wheel, and at the last quarter, in 1:45½, was almost up even with the gelding. They came along together, until near the score, when Purdy gives sudden spurt, landing the winner by a length in 2:30½.

Third Heat.—Purdy sold even against the field. On the third scoring, they got the word, Purdy at once taking a decided lead, and at the quarter in 35½, was three lengths ahead of Cosette, Prospero third. Purdy passed the half in 1:10½, six lengths ahead, and came by the three-quarter pole in 1:45½, about the same distance in advance. Purdy crossed the line in 2:22½, with Prospero second, he having crowded up and taken that position from Cosette.

Fourth Heat.—Purdy sold on Purdy at five to one against the field. Prospero at once took the lead from the word "go," and at the quarter, in 34½, had opened a gap of six lengths on Purdy. At the half, in 1:11, the stallion shortened the distance by three lengths, Lady Turpin six lengths behind him. Over the third quarter, which was made in 1:47, Purdy pursued the leader hotly, and at the distance stand, lapped him, beating him out of the heat by a neck, in 2:23½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY, same track; purse \$3,000, for horses that never beat 2:22; \$1,500 to first, \$750 to second, \$450 to third, \$300 to fourth.

Budd Doble's b s Sam Purdy	2	1	1
G. W. Vorn's blk m Cosette	1	3	3
C. S. Green's blk g Prospero	4	2	2
S. A. Browne's blk m Lady Turpin	3	5	4
J. S. & I. Bewell's gr m Badger Girl	5	4	5

Time—2:22½, 2:20½, 2:22½, 2:23½.

Sam Purdy, the winner of the 2:22 race, is a beautiful bay stallion, by Geo. M. Patchen, Jr. He is in his tenth year, is 16 hands high, and is owned by Mr. C. M. Kellogg of San Francisco, Cal.

THE SPECIAL TRIAL BY LULA.

First Heat.—Lula was brought on the track after the second heat of the 2:22 race had been trotted. She was driven twice around the track. When Green gave the nod to the judges as she was trotting very fast. She broke shortly and did not get down to her work until she passed the turn. She trotted the rest of the heat without a skip, making the quarter in 34½, the half in 1:09½, the three-quarters in 1:44½, and the mile in 2:18½.

Second Heat.—She came out for her second trial after the third heat of the 2:22 race, being accompanied by running horse, who pressed her hard throughout the heat. She passed the quarter in 33. The mare broke for an instant, but soon gained her footing, and came around like a whirlwind, passing the half in 1:07½, the three-quarters in 1:42, and the mile in 2:16½.

Third Heat.—After the second trial it was generally conceded that Lula could not beat 2:14—at least, not at this meeting. She was again accompanied by a running mate for the last trial, which was a repetition of the one previous, she breaking slightly near the half, but soon recovering. The quarter was made in 33½, the half pole in 1:09, the last quarter in 1:44, and the mile in 2:17½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—SAME TRACK.—Special fast trial of speed; purse \$2,000; \$1,000, with entrance money added, for the horse that beats 2:14; and an additional \$1,000 for the one making the fastest three average consecutive heats.

Time, 2:14	1	1
Chas. S. Green's b m Lula	2	2

Time—2:18½, 2:16½, 2:17½.

THIRD DAY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 3d.

This was the great day, and great was the crowd. Buffalo turned out en masse, the concourse present is figured at no less than 30,000. The ominous looking clouds of the morning threatened to interfere with the sport; but they passed away and the day turned out clear and beautiful. The chief attraction was the free-for-all, the interest centering on Goldsmith Maid and Smuggler, of the last of which so much was expected. He disappointed everybody by his performance, doing badly at the start, and not saving his distance in the second heat. The Maid did her best, as she always does, and if not cutting down her own record—in the opinion of many—she accomplished a far greater feat by trotting the three fastest consecutive heats on record; and it will be many days yet before she is vanquished. The first event on the programme was the race for three-year-olds; there was no betting done on the result, and the affair was rather tame. The 2:32 race was very exciting, and will not soon be forgotten by those in attendance. The following is the order in which they transpired:

First came

THE COLT STAKES.

First Heat.—Monte Christo was drawn, leaving Annie Golddust, Amazon, and Allie East to start. They took positions in the order named. After scoring twice they got the word, Golddust slightly in the lead, increasing it to one length at the quarter, which was made in 42½; Allie crawled slowly up, and at the half, in 1:25½, lapped Golddust; the last quarter was passed in 2:06. They came down the homestretch neck and neck; but just before reaching the score, the filly broke, and Allie came under the wire in 2:47½, Amazon third, four lengths behind.

Second Heat.—The crowd became impatient in waiting for the colts to start, which they finally did after scoring a number of times. Allie East and Amazon went off together, and passed to the half in that position. Golddust now took the lead; Amazon passed Allie at the last quarter and closed up with the mare, pressing her to a break and took the heat in 2:46½. The quarters were made in 43½, 1:25, and 2:06½.

Third Heat.—They were sent off on the first approach to the wire, Amazon at once taking the lead, which she kept to the close, winning the heat and race; Allie East second, Annie Golddust third. Time, 43½, 1:25½, 2:06½, 2:47.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, AUG. 3, 1876.—Colt Stakes for three-year-olds; \$100 each, with \$300 added; best 2 out of 3.

F. R. Loomis' b f Amazon	3	1	1
S. Willett's blk c Allie East	1	3	3
A. Erwin's b m Annie Golddust	2	2	2

Time—2:47½, 2:46½, 2:47.

Amazon, the winner of the Colt Stakes, is by Grand Sentinel, out of Kentucky Maid. He is three years old, and is fifteen hands high. He is owned by Mr. S. A. Browne, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

THE 2:32 RACE.

First Heat.—Romeo, Jerry Postel and Versailles Girl were drawn, leaving eleven to start. They drew places as follows: Young Wilkes, Frank Capt. Smith, Albemarle, S. W. McD., Gray Salem, Thorndale, Allen, Adell Clark, Judge and Proctor. Albemarle brought even money with the field. They got the word after repeated scoring, at the quarter, Frank led by two lengths over Wilkes, Thorndale third, and Albemarle even followers. The three-quarter in 1:48 found the three about the same; but Adell Clark was pressing them hard. On the homestretch Frank broke near the distance flag and before gaining his feet, Albemarle was up with him both crossing the line on a head heat in 2:22½. The Judge was distanced.

Second Heat.—Albemarle now brought \$100 to \$105 against the field. There were nine left to start, S. W. McD. having been drawn. The scoring was not bad, and on the third attempt they got the word, Thorndale leading slightly the rest of the bunch. At the quarter, in 36, Thorndale was three lengths in advance of Albemarle, Proctor third. At the half, in 1:12, Thorndale drew still further away, and at the three-quarter pole, in 1:46½, was leading by four lengths, coming in splendidly, winning the heat by three lengths, in 2:22½; Albemarle second, Clark third.

Third Heat.—Thorndale now had the call, commanding \$75 to \$30 for the field. Young Wilkes was drawn. They were sent to work on the second score. Thorndale rounded the turn a length in advance of Allen, Frank a close follower, but broke, letting Albemarle go by him. Albemarle soon left his feet and some of the company passed him. Going by the half, Allen made a skip, and lost second place; Albemarle now filling that position. Thorndale kept up his fast flying and was never caught, finishing by two lengths. Time—first quarter, 35½; second, 1:11½; third, 1:47; the mile in 2:33½.

Fourth Heat.—It was claimed that Albemarle was not driven for what he was worth, the driver was forthwith deposed, and Sam Willett took the reins. The horses got a fine start, Thorndale leading, with Proctor at his wheel, and Allen third, Albemarle almost even with him. Thorndale led to the three-quarter pole, when Albemarle, who had come up to second place, challenged him for the lead. Near the distance stand he went by the favorite winning the heat in 2:20. First quarter, 35; second, 1:08½; third, 1:44.

Fifth Heat.—The splendid performance of Albemarle in the last heat gained him much confidence, and he brought \$60 to \$30 against the field. Captain Smith was drawn. The backers of Albemarle openly charged that he had been pulled, and their statement was partially corroborated by Sam Willett, who informed the judges that he had been offered \$2,000 to pull the horse after he had brought him in the winner of the fourth heat. Thorndale took the lead after the word was given, and in turn passing the quarter, half, and three-quarters by about three lengths in advance of Albemarle. Coming down the homestretch the latter gained upon the leader at every stride, and had they to go three yards further, would have beaten him. As it was, Thorndale only got under the wire by a nose, making it seem like a dead heat to the lookers on. Time—first quarter 35½, second 1:11, third 1:47, mile 2:35.

SAME DAY.—Same track; purse \$2,000, for 2:32 class; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

Edwin Thorne's b s Thorndale	4	1	1	2	1
H. Van Ness' sp g Alhambra	0	2	2	1	2
W. N. Barnes' blk g Frank	0	5	3	3	5
A. E. Clark's b m Addell Clark	3	3	5	7	3
C. S. Green's b g Proctor	6	4	4	4	4
E. E. Rood's b g Allen	5	4	8	5	7
D. S. Lean's g g Gray Slem	8	8	6	6	6
W. Van Valkenburg's g g Capt. Smith	7	8	7	dr	
W. H. Saunders, Jr.'s b k Young Wilkes	10	9	dr		
S. W. McDonald's b g S. W. McD.	9	dr			
W. E. Weeks' b g Judge	dis				

Time—2:22½, 2:22½, 2:23½, 2:20, 2:25.

Thorndale, the winner in this race, is a bay stallion, over fifteen hands high, and is by Alexander Abdallah, sire of Goldsmith Maid. This is his second season on the turf. Mr. Edwin Thorne, of Millbrook, N. Y., is his owner.

FREE FOR ALL.

First Heat.—All the horses excepting Lula, who was drawn, came out for the contest. Goldsmith Maid was the favorite by two to one against the field. The drivers drew positions for themselves, Judge Fullerton getting the inside position, Lucille Goldust second, Goldsmith Maid third, Bodine fourth, and Smuggler the outside. The flyers got away on the seventh score, the Maid a trifle ahead, the others well up with the exception of Smuggler, who was some distance behind, but his driver nodded to the judges to send them away. The Maid broke near the turn, but could not catch herself in time, and Fullerton shot by her to the quarter in 32½, the Maid three lengths behind him. Lucille third, Smuggler fourth and Bodine fifth. On the backstretch Smuggler broke and fell to last place, there being no other material change in the other positions. At the half in 1:07 Fullerton was still first, and maintained that position to the three-quarter pole, which he passed in 1:40½. The Maid now came along like wind, and going down the homestretch lapped the Judge, and with a rush passed him near the distance stand, coming under the wire in 2:16 amid loud cheers. Fullerton a length and a half behind, Lucille Goldust third, Bodine fourth and Smuggler last.

Second Heat.—They got off promptly. Goldsmith Maid at once taking the lead, and shot like a rocket by the quarter in 33½, chased by Fullerton, Bodine a poor third, Lucille and Smuggler, who both broke near the turn, were far behind. At the half, in 1:07, the Maid had opened a gap of six lengths between her and Fullerton, and he was about five lengths in advance of Bodine. At the third quarter, in 1:40½, the Maid fairly flew, and every one knew that good time would be made. She crossed the score in 2:15½, eight lengths the better of Fullerton, Bodine third, Lucille fourth, and Smuggler, of whom so much was expected, was distanced.

Third Heat.—Betting was at an end, the Maid being considered a sure winner. The four got away to a beautiful start, and immediately the Maid went to the front, leading all the way around and separating herself from the rest, more and more at every step. She made the quarter in 33 seconds, the half in 1:06, the three-quarters in 1:40, and won the heat and race by about six lengths, in 2:15, having accomplished the great feat of making the three fastest consecutive heats on record. Fullerton came in second, Bodine third and Lucille Goldust last.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY, same track; purse \$4,000; free-for-all; \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$500 to third, and \$300 to fourth.

Edwin Thorne's b m Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
W. M. Humphrey's Judge Fullerton	2	2	2
H. C. Goodrich's b g Bodine	4	3	3
C. S. Green's b m Lucille Goldust	3	4	4
H. S. Russell's b s Smuggler	5	dis	

Time—2:16, 2:15½, 2:15.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

BUFFALO, Aug. 4.

If yesterday was the greatest day, this is the smallest, there being not over 6,000 people on the ground, and nobody could account for the falling off, although the attractions offered were of the highest order. Considerable excitement was created by the report that May Queen had been dragged, and this is said to have been the fact. She certainly acted "queer," her driver being obliged to run her down the homestretch to save her distance. Before closing, it would be no more than right to return thanks to the managers of the Park for the courtesy shown the members of the press on all occasions, and they are especially due Mr. H. A. Norris, the able and gentlemanly Secretary of the Association.

The closing races were for the 2:26 and 2:30 classes, and below will be found a description of them.

THE 2:26 RACE.

First Heat.—For this there were originally twelve entries, but Gray Chief, Tom Brown, Lew Ives, Jack Draper and Frank were drawn, leaving Mazo-manie, Lewinski, Abe Edgington, Bateman, Elsie Good, Phil Sheridan, and Hannah D., to compete; they took positions in the order set down. Elsie Good was the favorite, selling at \$50 to \$40 for Lewinski, \$25 for Phil Sheridan, and \$26 for the field. They got the word on the sixth score, Hannah D., little the best of the start, passing the turn, but the favorite came up very fast and took the quarter, in 36, half a length ahead of Hannah D., Phil Sheridan three lengths behind her. At the half, in 1:10½, the favorite was still leading; at the three-quarters, in 1:46½, Phil Sheridan having trotted very fast, took second place from Hannah D., who relinquished it in turn to Bateman, who passed the wire a length and a half behind Elsie Good. Time 2:24. The rest as per summary.

Second Heat.—On getting the word, which was given promptly, the horses started off pretty even, with Hannah D. a little in the lead. Mazo-manie, who had been second, overtook the leader, passed the quarter, and also the half in front; Elsie Good was now holding second place. At the three-quarter pole, Elsie had overtaken Mazo-manie, and opened a gap of six lengths. She came in an easy winner. Time, 35½, 1:11, 1:46, 2:23½.

Third Heat.—On the fourth score they received the go, Hannah D. having a little the best of it, but soon broke, when Elsie Good took the lead and had no trouble in keeping it. At the half she was leading Sheridan by a length, and increased it to four lengths at the last quarter. Sheridan now broke and Bateman came in for second a few lengths in the rear of Elsie Good, who came in on a jog. Time—36½, 1:11½, 1:46; 2:24.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, Aug. 4.—Purses \$2,500 for horses that never beat 2:26; \$1,250 to first, \$625 to second, \$375 to third, and \$250 to fourth.

James Wilson & Son's ch m Elsie Good	1	1	1
A. Goldsmith's b g Bateman	2	2	2
A. B. De Hart's b m Hannah D.	5	2	6
Neil & Keltner's b g Lewinski	3	6	3
E. H. Broadhead's ch g Mazo-manie	7	3	5
H. W. Brown's br s Phil Sheridan	4	7	4
Budd Doble's g g Abe Edgington	6	5	7

Time—2:24, 2:23½, 2:24.

THE 2:30 RACE.

First Heat.—Susie was drawn in this race, and the remainder took the following positions: May Queen the pole, Carrie second, Rarus third and Garfield the outside. May Queen was the favorite in the pools, bringing \$100 to \$60 for the field. The word was given on the third score, the favorite having a slight advantage. Shortly after passing the quarter she broke badly, and was passed by Rarus and Carrie. Passing the half Rarus was ahead, with May Queen giving Carrie a warm tussle for second place. The Queen was unable to keep her feet, when Garfield gave her the go-by also. Rarus led to the finish, winning in 2:24½. The quarters were made in 35, 1:12½ and 1:48.

Second Heat.—There were only three starters in the race now. May Queen was sent to the stable, it being the impression that she had been dragged. She certainly did not act "all right," for she barely saved her distance in the previous heat. After receiving the word, Carrie at once took the lead and kept it throughout, although hard pressed by Garfield. At one time Garfield was second, but Carrie soon overtook him. Time—36½, 1:13½, 1:50, 2:25½.

Third Heat.—It looked as if the race would terminate with this heat. This, however, proved incorrect. The horses made a beautiful start, but Rarus came up to the front at once. He led around to the quarter and passed the half one length ahead of Carrie, while Garfield was six lengths in the rear of her. At the three-quarter pole Carrie was up to the leader's head; down the homestretch she was on even terms with him, when he broke near the distance stand and she went by him, crossing the score by four lengths ahead of Garfield, Rarus last. Time—37, 1:13, 1:48, 2:24½.

Fourth Heat.—Notwithstanding the result of the last heat Rarus still remained the favorite by long odds. The horses got a good send-off on the third trial, and remained nearly even until midway to the quarter, when Garfield, who was between Carrie and Rarus, fell behind. The latter now pulled out, leading by a length into the last quarter. Carrie close up on Rarus, when coming into the homestretch, lapped him, but could get no further. Rarus maintained a steady pace, and beat the mare out by a length, Garfield being some five lengths in the rear. Time, 35½, 1:11, 1:48, 2:24½.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$3,000, for horses that never beat 2:20; \$1,500 to first, \$750 to second, \$450 to third, \$300 to fourth.

R. B. Conklin's b g Rarus	1	1	3	1
M. McManis' b m Carrie	2	2	1	2
W. R. Armstrong's b g Gen. Garfield	3	3	2	3
Chas. S. Green's b m May Queen	4	dr		

Time—2:24½, 2:25½, 2:24½, 2:24½.

Rarus, the winner in the 2:20 class is a beautiful bay gelding. He is sired by Conklin's Abdallah, dam by Telegraph. This is his third year on the turf. He is owned by Mr. R. B. Conklin, who lives somewhere in the eastern part of New York State.

Saratoga First Summer Meeting.

FOURTH DAY—AUGUST 1ST.

The Betting: First Race—Mercedes \$160, Burgoo \$65, May D. \$30, Gray Friar \$30, Waco \$30, Inspiration \$15, Virginus \$15. Second Race—St. Martin's \$50, Warlock \$10, Aaron Pennington \$75, Madge \$55. Third Race—Courier \$450, Paladin \$225, Vigil \$140, Josie C. \$170. Fourth Race—Oase \$200, Resolute \$180, Cariboo \$205, Kelso \$55, Doubtful \$55, Weasel \$50, Windham \$45, Milton \$55.

FIRST RACE.—Purse \$500; a free handicap for all ages; one mile. T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch f Mary D., by Enquirer, dam Florac, 3 yrs, 90 lbs. A. Smith's br m Inspiration, by Warminster, dam Sophia, 5 yrs, 113 lbs. M. Donahue's ch c Waco, by Narragansett, dam Julietta, 3 yrs, 92 lbs. P. Lorillard's b f Mercedes, 3 yrs, 95 lbs. J. G. Bethune's b g Burgoo, 5 yrs, 115 lbs. D. McDaniel's blk c Virginus, 3 yrs, 96 lbs. Chas. Reed's g c Gray Friar, 4 yrs, 107 lbs. Time—1:44.

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$700, for all ages; two miles. James A. Grinstead's ch c St. Martin's, by Phaeton, dam Tokay, 4 yrs, 124 lbs. H. P. McGrath's b h Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler, 5 yrs, 124 lbs. G. L. Lorillard's ch c Warlock, by War Dance, dam Undine, 3 yrs, 101 lbs. D. McDaniel's ch m Madge, by Australian, dam Alabama, 5 yrs, 119 lbs. Time—3:37½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse \$500, for maidens of all ages; if four years old at 3 lbs; if five and upward, 5 lbs; one mile and a quarter. D. McDaniel's b c Vigil, by Vigil, dam Regan, 3 yrs, 103 lbs. A. M. Burton's b c Courier, by Star Davis, dam Survivor's dam, 3 yrs, 105 lbs. A. D. Brown's b h Paladin, by Leamington, dam Garland, 5 yrs, 119 lbs. John O'Donnell's ch f Josie C., by Leamington, dam by Lexington, 4 yrs, 93 lbs. Time—2:13½.

FOURTH RACE—HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Purse \$650, of which \$150 was to go to the second horse; mile heats, over four hurdles; distance, 80 yards. L. A. Hitchcock's b h Cariboo, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, 6 yrs, 153 lbs. J. G. K. Lawrence's ch h Resolute, by Revolver, dam Mattie C. 6 yrs, 153 lbs. George Longstaff's b m Oase, by Pat Malloy, dam Kate Leonard, 5 yrs, 147 lbs. Fisher & Carson's b g Kelso, by Voucher, dam Kate Leonard, aged, 154 lbs. M. Donahue's ch c Weasel, by Narragansett, dam Maidstone, 4 yrs, 138 lbs. Charles Reed's b g Doubtful, by Oysterman, dam Spotted Fawn, 3 yrs, 120 lbs. E. Green's ch g Milton, by Planet, dam Mildred, 6 yrs, 143 lbs. G. Ayres' b g Windham, by Hampton Court, dam Echo, 5 yrs, 144 lbs. Time—1:55—1:55—1:56.

LAST DAY—AUG. 3D.

THE BETTING.

First Race.—Gray Nun, \$10; Burgoo, \$135; Romney, \$130; Ambush, \$105; Inspiration, \$105; Courier, \$110; Sister of Mercy, \$50. Saratoga Stakes.—Belmont's, \$175; McGrath's, \$90; Frederick the Great, \$90; P. Lorillard, \$100; Puryer, \$60; G. L. Lorillard, \$50; Braemer, \$45; McDaniel's, \$40; Bowles, \$55. Sequel Stakes.—Parole, \$500; Warlock, \$125; Freebooter, \$150; Old Socks, \$80. Fourth Race.—Aaron Pennington, \$625; St. Martin's, \$550; Big Sandy, \$70.

The following are the amounts paid on the Paris Mutuels:

First race	\$21 60
Second race	36 10
Third race	7 80
Fourth race	9 90

FIRST RACE.—Purse \$400; horses beaten (and not having won a race) at this meeting allowed five pounds; one mile. A. Smith's br m Inspiration, by Warminster, dam Sophia, 5 yrs, 114 lbs. C. Reed's gr f Grey Nun, by Aster, dam Fairy, 4 yrs, 108 lbs. J. A. Bethune's b g Burgoo, by Hurrah, dam Emma Downing, 5 yrs, 116 lbs. P. Lorillard's b c Courier, 3 yrs, 98 lbs. G. L. Lorillard's br c Ambush, 3 yrs, 96 lbs. T. B. & W. R. Davis' b c Romney, 3 yrs, 98 lbs. D. McDaniel's ch f Sister of Mercy, 3 yrs, 93 lbs. Time—1:44½.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga stakes, for \$100 each, half forfeit, with \$1,000 added, the second to receive \$200 out of the stakes; closed Aug 15, 1875, with 48 nominations; three quarters of a mile. H. P. McGrath's br c Leonard, by Longfellow, dam Colleen Bawn, 100 lbs. P. Lorillard's b g Bombast, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Benecia, 97 lbs. A. Belmont's b f Hibernia, by Leamington, dam Henrietta Welch, 97 lbs. A. Belmont's b f Baroness, 97 lbs. T. Puryer & Co.'s ch c Kingsland, 100 lbs. O. Bowle's ch f, by Kingfisher, 97 lbs. Geo. L. Lorillard's br c Lucifer, 100 lbs. Geo. Longstaff's (R. W. Cameron's) b c Braemer, 100 lbs. D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch f, by Lexington, 97 lbs. L. A. Ehler's b c Frederick the Great, 101 lbs. Geo. L. Lorillard's b f Oleander, 97 lbs. Time—1:17½.

THIRD RACE.—The Sequel stakes, for three-year-olds, at \$50 each, play or pay, with \$600 added, the second to save its stake; winner of any three-year-old stake to carry 7 lbs. extra; closed March 1, 1876, with 18 nominations; one mile and three quarters. P. Lorillard's br g Parole, by Leamington, dam Maiden, 115 lbs. Geo. Longstaff's br c Freebooter, by Kentucky, dam Imp. Felucca, 118 lbs. D. McDaniel's ch c Warlock, by War Dance, dam Undine, 118 lbs. R. B. Chew's ch c Odd Socks, by King Lear, dam Solitaire, by Commodore, 118 lbs. Time—3:10½.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse \$1,000, of which \$100, with the entrance money to the second horse; three miles. J. A. Grinstead's ch c St. Martin, by Phaeton, dam Tokay, 4 yrs, 118 lbs. H. P. McGrath's b h Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler, 5 yrs, 124 lbs. D. McDaniel's ch c Big Sandy, by Australian, dam Geniera, 118 lbs. Time—6:03.

WINNERS OF THE SARATOGA STAKES.

Year.	Winners.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1864—Saratoga	12	3	2:08½	
1865—Ulrica	9	4	1:51½	
1866—Redwing	14	5	1:51½	
1867—Relentless	26	6	1:30	
1868—Oakleaf	27	5	1:21½	
1869—Remorseless	43	11	1:18½	
1870—Mary Louise	47	9	1:18½	
1871—St. Patrick	42	5	1:20	
1872—Cateby	32	11	1:17½	
1873—Steel Eyes	38	10	1:23½	
1874—Willie Burk	36	12	1:18½	
1875—Parole	48	7	1:17½	
1876—Leonard	48	11		

*Reduced from a mile.

*After a dead heat with F. Morris' Eclipse filly, dam Slasher Bar barity.

WINNERS OF THE SEQUEL STAKES.

Year.	Winners.	Subs.	Starters.	Time.
1864—Kentucky	21	4	4:11½	
1865—Baltimore	14	3	3:43½	
1866—Stonewall Jackson	25	6	3:41	
1867—Ruthless	17	5	3:37½	
1868—General Duke	17	4	3:40½	
1869—Narragansett	18	5	3:37½	
1870—Maggie B. B.	16	5	3:37½	
1871—Mary Clark	23	5	3:40	
1872—Wade Hampton	25	2	3:42½	
1873—The Ill-used	19	4	3:40½	
1874—Vandalite	21	7	3:40½	
1875—Viator	24	1	3:43½	
1876—Parole	18	4	3:10½	

Kentucky Association Spring Meeting at Lexington.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

MAY 8TH.—FIRST RACE.—The Phoenix Hotel Stakes, for three year-olds; \$50 each, p. p., \$300 added; one and one-eighth miles; 15 nominations. T. J. Nichols' b g Vagrant, by Virgil, dam Lazy, by imp. Scythian, 1 A. Keene Richards' ch f Clemmie G., by War Dance, dam Alexandria, by imp. Sovereign, 2 Jas. A. Grinstead's ch c Knapack, by War Dance, dam Sue Dougherty, by imp. Mickey Free, 3 F. B. Harper's g f Very Fine, by Enquirer, dam Fanny Wells, 0 Jas. A. Grinstead's br f Janet, by Lightning, dam Kelpie, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 0 A. Buford's blk c Yandall, by Enquirer, dam Grand Duchess, by Vandal, 0 Time—1:56½.

*On the course, but lamed in breaking away.

SECOND RACE.—The filly stakes, for two-year-olds; \$50 entrance, half forfeit; second filly to save her stake; \$250 added; one half mile; 11 nominations. Lyle & Scully's b f, by imp. Hartigan, dam Laura Bruce, by Star Davis, 1 Green Clay's ch f Glenella, by imp. Glenelg, dam Sally, by Lexington, 2 A. Buford's blk f Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, dam Grand Duchess, by Vandal, 3 Jas. W. Samuel's ch f Crosslet, by War Dance, dam Princess Royal, by imp. Sovereign, 0 James A. Grinstead's ch f Mohur, by Gilroy, dam Sequin, by imp. Eclipse, 0 Green Clay's ch f, by Gilroy, dam by Ringgold, 0 H. F. Vissman's b f, by imp. Australian, dam Lida, by Lexington, 0 Time—1:52½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse \$250; \$200 to first, \$50 to second; one mile. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch f Misdal, by Gilroy, dam Mishap, by imp. The Knight of St. George, 4 yrs. J. H. Miller's (Logan & Bruce's) ch m George Downman, by Lexington, dam Annie C., by imp. Glencoe, 5 yrs. D. V. Johnson's (Gillman Bros.) br c Grenoble, by Baywood, dam Lute, by Lexington, 4 yrs. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch f Goldmine, by imp. Australian, dam Income, by Revenue, 4 yrs. T. J. Megibben's ch g Goldsberg, by Lexington, dam Alice Jones, by imp. Glencoe, 3 yrs. H. P. McGrath's b c Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 5 yrs. B. G. Thomas' b c Bencher, by Brown Dick, dam Benecia, by Jack Malone, 3 yrs. Saml. J. Salyers' b f Carrie Anderson, by imp. Phaeton, dam Sally Anderson, by imp. Glencoe, 4 yrs. Time—1:43½.

MAY 9TH.—FIRST RACE.—Purse \$350; \$300 to first, \$50 to second; mile heats. S. J. Salyers' br c Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Australian, 4 yrs. H. P. McGrath's b c Aaron Pennington, by Tipperary, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 5 yrs. B. G. Thomas' (J. Murphy's) b g War Jig, by War Dance, dam Dixie, by imp. Sovereign, 7 yrs. T. J. Megibben's br f Novity, by imp. Leamington, dam Notice, by Lexington, 4 yrs. A. Keene Richards' ch f Sallie Gardner, by Vandal, dam Charlotte Thompson, by imp. Mickey Free, 4 yrs. Time—1:43½, 1:44.

SECOND RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes for all ages; \$100 entrance, half forfeit; \$20 if declared; weights announced 1st of February; declarations made 1st of March; \$400 added; second horse to save his stake; one and one-half miles; 14 nominations. Jas. C. Murphy's br c Bob Woolley, 4 yrs old, by imp. Leamington; dam Item, by Lexington; 100 lbs. H. P. McGrath's b c Chesapeake, 4 yrs old, by Lexington; dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield; 105 lbs. Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br f Gypsis, 4 yrs old, by imp. Australian; dam Mazurka, by Lexington; 104 lbs. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch h Monmouth, 5 yrs old, by War Dance; dam Saratoga, by imp. The Knight of St. George; 115 lbs. Ewalt & Swiney's ch f Emma Cobb, 4 yrs old, by Planet; dam Cordelia, by Lexington; 107 lbs. A. Buford's g g Enfield, 4 yrs old, by Enquirer; dam the dam of Crossland; 97 lbs. Time—2:39½.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes for 3 year olds which have never won a race prior to date of entry (March 15th); \$50 each, half forfeit; \$350 added, second horse to save his stake; mile heats; 15 nominations. A. Keene Richards' ch c Bullion, by War Dance; dam Goldring, by Ringgold, 1 T. J. Megibben's ch f Eaglet, by Planet; dam Eagles, by imp. Glencoe, 2 H. P. McGrath's br c Daglasian, by Barney Stone; dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 3 McIntyre & Nichols' b f Tillie Brent, by imp. Phaeton; dam Nettie Viley, by Bob Johnson, dis. Geo. W. Downing's ch f Lurgenteen, by War Dance; dam by Ravel, dis. Saml. J. Salyers' b f by Barney Stone; dam Geniera, by Lexington, dis. Time—1:46½, 1:45½.

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes for 4-year olds; \$50 each, p. p., \$300 added; second horse to save his stake. Two and an eighth miles. Seven nominations. H. P. McGrath's ch c Aristides, by imp. Leamington; dam Sarong, by Lexington, 1 F. B. Harper's b c Ten Broeck, by imp. Phaeton; dam Fanny Holton, by Lexington, 2 Time—3:45½.

MAY 11TH.—FIRST RACE.—A selling race. Purse \$300. Horse to sell for \$1,500 to carry proper weight; to sell for \$1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; to sell for \$750, allowed 7 lbs.; to sell for \$500, allowed 10 lbs. Winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and any excess over the price at which he was entered to be sold to be given to the second horse. One and a quarter miles. A. Keene Richards' ch c Bazar, 3 years old, by Jack Malone; dam by imp. Australian. To sell for \$1,500, 90 lbs. O. A. Gillman's br c Grenoble, by Baywood, dam Lute by Lexington. To sell for \$1,000, 4 yrs, 100 lbs. Jas. A. Grinstead's ch f Goldmine, by imp. Australian, dam Income by Revenue. To sell for \$1,500, 4 yrs, 105 lbs. Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s br f Gypsis, by imp. Australian, dam Mazurka by Lexington. To sell for \$1,000, 4 yrs, 100 lbs. Time—2:09½.

SECOND RACE.—The Colt and Filly Stakes, for two-year-olds; \$50 entrance, half forfeit; second horse to save his stake; \$250 added; five furlongs; 19 nominations. A. Buford's ch c McWhirter, by Enquirer, dam Ontario by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 1 Geo. Gill's br c, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Susan Overton by imp. Sovereign, 2 Green Clay's ch f Glenella, by imp. Glenelg, dam Sally by Lexington, 3 J. Henry Miller & Co.'s g c by imp. Phaeton, dam Ella Jackson by Lightning, 0 H. P. McGrath's ch c Hugh, by Barney Stone, dam Crescent by imp. Australian, 0 Jas. A. Grinstead's ch f Mohur, by Gilroy, dam Sequin by imp. Eclipse, 0 L. B. Field's b c Handlight, by Bayonet, dam Olivia by Oliver, 0 T. J. Nichols' ch c Glimmer, by imp. Glenelg, dam The Nun by Lexington, 0 A. Buford's blk f Lizzie Whips, by Enquirer, dam Grand Duchess by Vandal, 0 Lyle & Scully's b c, by imp. Glen Athol, dam Edith by imp. Sovereign, 0 Lyle & Scully's b f, by imp. Hartington, dam Laura Bruce by Star Davis, 0 Time—1:04½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse \$350; \$300 to first and \$50 to second; one and a half miles.
T. J. Megibben's ch f Elemi, by Asteroid, dam Edina, by imp. Knight of St. George, 4 yrs. 1
Sam'l J. Salyer's b f Carrie Anderson, by imp. Phaeton, dam Sallie Anderson, by imp. Glencoe, 4 yrs. 2
A. Keene Richards' b c Redman, by War Dance, dam by Solferino, 4 yrs. 3
J. A. Grinstead's b f Phoebe Maydower, by imp. Phaeton, dam imp. Cicely Jopson, 4 yrs. 0
H. P. McGrath's b c Chesapeake, by Lexington, dam Roxana, 4 yrs. 0
Time—2:38 1/4.

MAY 12th.—FIRST RACE. The Citizen's stakes, for three-year-olds; \$50 each, p. p. \$400 added; two miles; 12 nominations.
Green Clay's ch c Red Coat, by imp. Australian, dam Sally (Experience Oak's dam), by Lexington, 1
D. Swigert's b c Ceylon, by Asteroid, dam Vandalla, by Vandal, 2
A. Keene Richards' ch c Bullion, by War Dance, dam Goldring, by Ringgold, 3
H. P. McGrath's ch c Byron, by Blarneystone, dam the Greek Slave, by imp. Glencoe, 0
G. W. Downing's ch f Lagenteen, by War Dance, dam by Revel, 0
Jas. A. Grinstead's ch c Knapsack, by War Dance, dam Sue Dougherty, by imp. Mickey Free, 0
H. P. Vissman's b c Leamingtonian, by Leamington, dam Mollie, by Lexington, 0
Time—3:34 1/4.

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$250; \$200 to first, \$50 to second; three-quarters of a mile.
Samuel J. Salyer's b c Bill Bruce, by Enquirer, dam Rora Raby, 4 yrs. 1
A. Keene Richards' ch f Sallie Gardner, by Vandal, dam by imp. Mickey Free, 4 yrs. 2
A. Keene Richards' ch f Misdeal, by Gilroy, dam Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George, 4 yrs. 3
Time—1:15 1/2.

THIRD RACE.—Purse \$400; \$300 to first, \$100 to second; two miles.
A. Keene Richards' (J. A. Grinstead's) b f Marie Michon, by Melbourne, Jr., dam Nellie Gray, by Lexington, 3 yrs. walked over
MAY 13th.—FIRST RACE. Consolation Purse \$100, for beaten horses; \$250 to first, \$50 to second. Horses beaten once allowed 5 lbs; twice, 10 lbs; three times, 14 lbs; mile heats.
Sam'l J. Salyer's b c Carrie Anderson, by imp. Phaeton, dam Sally Anderson, by imp. Glencoe, 4 yrs. 95 lbs. 2
A. Keene Richards' b c Redman, by War Dance, dam Solferino, 4 yrs. 95 lbs. 1
Robinson, Morgan & Co.'s b f Gypsis, by imp. Australian, dam Mazurka, by Lexington, 4 yrs. 95 lbs. 4
H. P. McGrath's b c Chesapeake, by Lexington, dam Roxana, 4 yrs. 98 lbs. 3
*Finished first, but ruled out for intentional foul riding.
Time—1:42 1/4, 1:43.

SECOND RACE.—Purse \$350; \$300 to first, \$50 to second; one and a half miles.
T. J. Megibben's b f Novity, by imp. Leamington, dam Novice, by Lexington, 4 yrs. 1
A. Keene Richards' (J. A. Grinstead's) ch h Monmouth, by War Dance, dam Saratoga, 5 yrs. 1
B. G. Thomas' (Jas. Murphy's) b c Bob Woolley, by imp. Leamington, dam Item, by Lexington, 4 yrs. 2
S. J. Salyer's b f Minnie T. Morgan, by Enquirer, dam Jennie Morgan, by imp. Australian, 3 yrs. 0
Time—2:39 1/4.

THIRD RACE.—Purse \$500; \$500 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third; two and a half miles.
H. P. McGrath's ch c Aristides, by imp. Leamington, dam Sarong, by Lexington, 4 yrs. 1
A. Keene Richards' ch c Bazar, by Jack Malone, dam by imp. Australian, 3 yrs. 2
T. J. Megibben's ch f Elemi, by Asteroid, dam Edina, by imp. The Knight of St. George, 4 yrs. 3
B. G. Thomas' (Jas. Murphy's) b g War Jig, by War Dance, dam Dixie, 5 yrs. 0
Time—4:27 1/2.

D. VERTNER JOHNSON, Secretary.

Trotting at Dexter Park.

The announcement of two trots on August 4th, at Dexter Park, for Cook County horses, drew a good attendance of the lovers of turf sports. The first called was for Cook County horses which had never beaten 2:40. The interest in this race became lively as it progressed, and an honest issue was not reached until a change of drivers had been effected behind the gelding Wonder. The determination of Col. Mansur and Secretary Boyle to countenance only "square" performances is having its good results, and "jobs" have become a thing of the past.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, Aug. 4 and 5, 1876.—Purse for horses of the 2:40 class; mile heats, three in five, to harness:
J. L. Diville's b g Wonder.....2 2 2 1 1 2 1
Frank Hervey's ch g Tom.....1 1 3 5 5 3 2
S. Cook's b g Fiddler.....3 4 1 4 3 1 3
W. B. Darling's ch g Sarley K.....6 5 5 2 2 0
T. Ever's b g Iowa Boy.....5 6 4 3 4 0
C. Sullivan's b m Germania.....4 3 7 7 7 0
W. F. George's b g Jack Short.....7 7 6 6 6 0
W. Hodge's b m Minnie Taylor.....dr
Time—2:38 1/4, 2:38 1/2, 2:39 1/4, 2:39 1/2, 2:39 1/4, 2:40 1/4.

The 3:20 class trot developed the fact that plenty of speed can be produced in Cook county. The green ones were handled by professional whips, and each heat was made interesting by the closeness of the contest.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK, Aug. 4.—Purse of \$150 for horses owned in Cook county, and having no record better than 3:20; \$90 to first, \$45 to second, \$15 to third; mile heats; best 3 in 5.
Orin Dean's b m Lady Linn.....1 1 1
W. Hodge's b m Minnie Taylor.....2 4 3
W. B. Darling's ch g Harry.....3 7 2
Thomas Evers' ch g Sorrel Tom.....7 2 7
A. W. Longley's ch m Highland Maid.....5 3 5
J. Atkinson's ch g Tommy.....4 2 6
G. Tabor's g g Milton.....6 6 4
Time—2:39 1/4, 2:44 1/4, 2:44 1/4.

The California Turf.

OAKLAND TROTTER PARK, July 25th.—Trotting, mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; free for all horses that had never beaten 2:37; purse \$400.
J. Williams' Gov. Stanford.....5 5 1 1 1
O. Smiley's Billy Walker.....1 0 3 6 3
O. A. Hickok's St. Helena.....2 0 6 2 2
R. Crandall's Nancy.....3 4 2 3 5
H. Lucas' Billy Lucas.....7 7 4 4 4
H. S. Preston's Lady Cummings.....7 7 4 4 4
G. Misner's Nellie Patchen.....4 6 8 5 dis
A. F. Smith's Oregon Jake.....9 8 7 dis
H. Tracy's Solid Silver.....6 dis
Time—2:35 1/4, 2:31 1/4, 2:33 1/4, 2:30 1/4, 2:31.

OAKLAND TROTTER PARK, July 26th.—Trotting, mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; free for all horses that had never trotted better than 2:26; purse \$500.
A. F. Smith's b g George Treat.....1 1 1
J. Buckley's s g Jerome.....2 2 2
W. H. Cade's b g Dirigo.....3 3 3
J. Williams' b g Henry.....4 4 4
Time—2:32 1/4, 2:29 1/4, 2:30 1/4, 2:30 1/4.

OAKLAND TROTTER PARK, July 27th.—Trotting, mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness; free for all horses that had never beaten 2:31; purse \$400.
J. N. Kilip's b m Lou Whipple.....1 1 1
S. Morris' b c Professor.....2 3 2
T. F. Unkle's b c Alexander.....3 2 4
C. W. Mouthrop's g m American Maid.....4 4 3
G. Mizner's s m Nellie Patchen.....6 5 7
J. Williams' ch g Gov. Stanford.....8 5 7
T. Kennedy's Alameda Maid.....5 7 6
V. Guerrero's b g John Chambers.....7 dis
Time—2:32, 2:32, 2:33, 2:28.

OAKLAND TROTTER PARK, Friday July 28th.—Special purse \$600; \$300 to first, \$150 to second, \$90 to third, and \$60 to fourth; mile heats, best 3 in 5.
C. Dubois' s h Dan Voorhees.....1 1 1
John Williams' g m May Howard.....2 3 2
J. L. Ediff's b g Goldnote.....3 3 2
Pat Farrell's b g Chicago.....4 4 4
Time—2:27, 2:24 1/4, 2:26 1/4.

English Racing—The Brighton Cup.

BRIGHTON, Eng., Aug., 2, 1876.

The Brighton Cup, a piece of plate value 300 sovs., if ten subscribers and four start, the property of different owners, added to a sweepstakes of 15 sovs., each, 5 forfeit; three-year-olds 108 lbs., four 124 lbs., five and upwards 130 lbs.; mares and geldings allowed 4 lbs.; horses foaled in America or in the British Colonies allowed 7 lbs.; the winner of the Derby, Oaks or Doncaster, St. Leger, Ascot Cup, Alexandra Plate or Queens Vase at Ascot; Goodwood, Brighton, or Doncaster Cups or Jockey Club Cup at Newmarket in 1875 or 1876, 10 lbs. extra; horses which have never won in any country or received 100 sovs., including their own stakes as second, allowed weight in the following proportions, viz.—three-year-olds 7 lbs., four 12 lbs., five and upwards 14 lbs. The old course, about two miles; 18 subscribers. In case of a walk over the Cup will not be given; if only two horses start 100 sovs. will be added, and the second received 25 sovs. out of the stakes; if three start 100 sovs. will be added, the second to receive 50 sovs. and if four start the second to receive 50 sovs. and the third 25 sovs. out of the stakes.

M. H. Sanford's b h Preakness, aged, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, 123 lbs.

Trotting at Chester Driving Park.

CHESTER DRIVING PARK, CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2, 1876.—Stakes \$750.
O. W. Demmick's b g Chas. W. Woolly.....3 3 1 1 1
T. M. Lynn's b m Black Maria.....1 1 2 2 2
W. W. Bair's b g Harry Clay.....2 2 3 dis
Time—2:31 1/4, 2:32, 2:33, 2:30, 2:33.

SAME DAY.—Stakes \$150.
Owner's b m Ida Wheeler.....2 2 1 1 1
Owner's b g Little Jack.....3 1 2 3 2
Owner's b g Br. Frank.....1 3 3 2 3
Time—2:47, 2:48, 2:47, 2:46, 2:52.
C. B. HUNT, Secretary.

Trotting at Marion, Iowa.

MARION DRIVING PARK, MARION, IA., July 26, 1876.—Purse \$200; 3 in 5, in harness.
J. Elliott, Jr.'s b g Jeff.....1 1 1
A. R. Davis' b m Peggy.....2 2 2
Time—2:56, 3:03, 2:49.

Earl (Ill.) Park Association.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

AUGUST 22d.—Purse \$200; 3:20 class.
John Murray, Chicago, b m Clara B.
T. J. Davis, Chicago, b m Lady Linn.
Harry Hartway, Taylorville, Ill., b g Billy Butler.
S. B. Scace, Chicago, b s Dixie.
Jas. Newbro, Remington, Ind., r g Gloster.
S. V. R. York, Mendota, Ill., b s King Phillip.
A. P. Fisk, Moline, Ill., b s King Phillip.
Frank Lewis, Chicago, g g Frank.
Barber & Glenn, Clarksville, Ia., b m Clara B.
A. A. Hall, Madison, Wis., b g Janesville (formerly Pete).
J. M. Grier, Milton, Wis., b g Janesville.
H. W. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y., b g Permit.
G. Ammerman, Yorkville, Ill., g m Vira.
Al Hamilton, Leland, Ill., b g Ransom.
Anthony Clark, Rome, N. Y., b m Primrose.
E. T. Parker, Sturgis, Mich., b g Little Tom.
Riley Mead, West Paw Paw, Mich., b m Little Tom.
M. W. Hicks, Keokuk, Ia., b m Fern Leaf.
John Dunning, Topeka, Kan., g m Happy.

PURSE \$300; all stallions.
John Drew, Topeka, Kan., ch s Monroe.
J. L. Wilson, West Liberty, Ia., s s West Liberty.
F. N. Fancher, Peoria, ch s Dan Brown.

PURSE \$350; for 2:43 class.
Lew Glenn, N. O., b m Portugee.
Jasper Vosburg, Aurora, b g Dan Vosburg.
Frank Frost, Chicago, b s Snyder.
J. A. Ewing, Marysville, Mo., b g Nodaway (formerly Nig).
John Schermerhorn, Nevada, Ia., ch m Trampoline.
J. Dowling, Lake City, Minn., b s Mambrino Chief, Jr.
Jas. S. Day, Tiskilwa, Ill., b g Holbrook.
H. W. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y., b m Roxie.
F. M. Redfield, St. Louis, Mo., b g Arkansas Bob.
J. H. Ewalt, Breckinridge, Mo., s s Col. West.
A. V. S. Smith, Washington, D. C., b m Kitty Fisk.
J. M. McCoy, White Cloud, Kan., b s Jno. M. Botts, Jr.
Frank Hersey, Chicago, s g Tom.
J. S. Peters, Columbus, O., b g Geo. T.
P. M. Ottman, Sharon, Wis., b g Badger.
John Dunning, Topeka, Kan., g g John Dunning.

AUGUST 23d.—Purse \$10; running race; for horses owned in Earlville and adjoining townships; half-mile heats; entrance free; entries to name and close at the post.

PURSE \$600; 2:26 class.
W. W. Hamilton, Freeport, b g Woolford Z.
J. L. Grove & Co., Ottawa, Ill., b g Captain Jack.
John Drew, Topeka, Kan., ch s Monroe.
T. Slattery, Onarga, b m Lady Byron.
H. C. Goodrich, Chicago, ch g Granville.
F. G. Fancher, Peoria, Ill., g m Bertie.

PURSE \$300; 2:33 class.
Larimore & Buxton, Columbus, O., s g Ed Wilder.
E. L. Fitch, South Bend, Ind., b g Neome.
A. J. Alderman, Cedar Falls, Ia., b g Granger.
H. Tatman, Macomb, Ill., b m Susie Ross.
Crit Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., b m Sophia Temple.
A. P. Fiske, Moline, Ill., b g Alexis.
C. W. Hartley, Remington, Ind., g g Capt. Dawson.
Salem Brown, Virginia, b g Sleepy Bill.
L. Glenn, New Orleans, La., b m Monarch Rule.
F. M. Redfield, St. Louis, Mo., ch g A. B. Barrett.
A. V. S. Smith, Washington, D. C., b g Sooner.
Wm. R. Roberts, Chicago, ch g Doc Lewis.
Gilbert Adams, Frankville, Wis., s g Dan Castello.
W. F. Steele, Chicago, g g Gayo.
Thos. Jared, Galesburg, Ill., d g G. T. Pilot (formerly Claybank George).

AUGUST 24th.—Purse \$300; all pacers.
Paul Walters, Hillsboro, Ill., b g Sucker State.
M. W. Hicks, Keokuk, Ia., b m Prairie Bird.
Adam Miller, Newcomerstown, O., s g Sorrel Billy.

PURSE \$600; 3:00 class.
T. J. Davis, Chicago, b m Lady Linn.
A. J. Elder, Rochelle, Ill., b g Sam Kirkwood.
Frank Frost, Chicago, b s Snyder.
H. Hathaway, Taylorville, Ill., b m Farmer's Maid.
E. F. Leach, Red Oak, Ia., b g Sligo (formerly Modoc).
Frank Lewis, Chicago, g g Frank.
A. A. Hall, Madison, O., b g Rattler.
J. M. Greer, Milton, Wis., b g Janesville (formerly Pete).
J. M. Clark, Schenectady, N. Y., b m Roxie.
J. M. Macey, White Cloud, Kan., b s J. M. Botts, Jr.
Stephen Bull, Racine, Wis., b m Ellen C.
Anthony Clark, Rome, N. Y., b m Primrose.
E. T. Parker, Sturgis, Mich., b g Little Tom.
M. W. Hicks, Keokuk, Ia., b m Fern Leaf.
J. Mathewson, Ottawa, Ill., s g Western Dick.
John Dunning, Topeka, Kan., g g John Dunning.
F. Thompson, Abbott's Corners, N. Y., b m Little Lillie.

PURSE \$400; 3:28 class.
Larimore & Buxton, Columbus, O., s g Doc Rush.
D. Fitzgerald, Chicago, b m Beauty.
T. A. Town, Iatan, Mo., b s Stranger (formerly Baby).
David Magaw, Orem, Ill., r g Gipsy Tom.
B. & C. B. Smith, Tiskilwa, Ill., b m Frances.
Wallace Pierce, Columbus, O., g m Chamer.
A. F. Phillips, Rockford, Ill., b g Lehigh.
L. J. Hackney, Edinburg, Ind., b g Tom Hendricks.
Frank Dunn, Des Moines, Ia., b s Belkirk.
M. B. Condel, Bates, Ill., b m Maxey.
P. M. Ottman, Sharon, Wis., b g Badger.
F. Thompson, Abbott's Corners, N. Y., b g Frank Kornaz.

AUGUST 25th.—Purse \$10—foot race—open to all. Entrance free, distance 300 yds. Entries name and close at the post.

PURSE \$15.—Running race. Half mile heats—conditions same as above.

PURSE \$300; 2:48 class.
John Murray, Chicago, b m Clara B.
Harry Hathaway, Taylorville, Ill., b m Nella.
S. A. Ewing, Marysville, Mo., b g Nodaway [formerly Nig].
S. B. Scace, Chicago, b s Dixie.
J. Schermerhorn, Nevada, Iowa, ch m Trampoline.
S. V. R. York, Mendota, Ill., b g Black Frank.
J. Dowling, Lake City, Minn., b s Mambrino Chief, Jr.
A. P. Fisk, Moline, Ill., b s General Grant.
E. F. Leach, Red Oak, Ia., b g Sligo (formerly Modoc).
C. Bathman, Des Moines, Ia., b s Strader.
F. M. Redfield, St. Louis, Mo., b m Belle Brown.
J. H. Ewalt, Breckinridge, Mo., s s Col. West.
J. Dunning, Topeka, Kan., g m Happy.
W. F. Steele, Chicago, s g Jack West.
J. S. Peters, Columbus, O., b g George T.
F. Thompson, Abbott's Corners, N. Y., b m Little Lillie.

PURSE \$600; 2:29 class.
W. W. Hamilton, Freeport, Ill., b g Woolford Z.
A. J. Elder, Rochelle, Ill., b g Webber.
H. H. Yates, Chicago, b m Kate Hazari.
J. C. McKesson, Richmond, Ill., b m Lady Mac.
C. Davis, Harrodsburg, Ky., b m Fannie Robinson.
C. W. Hartley, Remington, Ind., g g Capt. Dawson.
C. R. Parker, Oramel, N. Y., r g Little Jake.
Salem Brown, Virginia, b g Sleepy Bill.
W. R. Roberts, Chicago, ch c Doc Lewis.
S. Bull, Racine, Wis., g g Phil Sheridan.
J. Murphy, Alleghany City, Pa., g m Lady H.
F. Smith, Marysville, Mo., g g Charley.
F. Thompson, Abbott's Corners, N. Y., b g Cattaraugus Chief.

PURSE \$1,000; all horses.
T. Slattery, Onarga, Ill., b m Lady Byron.
D. W. Mattocks, Peru, Ill., ch g Observer.
Paul Walters, Columbus, O., b m Lady Star.
Dan'l Williams, Sharon, Pa., b g Brother Jonathan.

Turf Notes.

The Mustangs in England—100 Miles in Five Hours.

At the Alexandra Park, on Saturday, July 15, a genuine species of sport was shown, that rather opened the eyes of those individuals who put down all public entertainments as a sell. The day was intensely hot, and Leon, the rider, appeared on the ground clad in suffocating velvet costume, which, however, he gradually discarded as the match progressed. The terms of the match were, that he had to ride ten mustangs 100 miles in five hours. However, on looking over the lot of horses, two were found unavailable, so that he had to fall back on eight, an average of 12 1/2 miles each; but he never rode one horse more than three laps at a time, except on one occasion; he changed from one to the other quickly, without dismounting, and his principal refreshments were cigarettes. The betting began at 10 to 1 on time, and gradually veered round as the sound staying qualities of the horses came into play. Twenty-five miles was done in 1h. 10m. 10 sec.; fifty miles: 2h. 21m. 5sec.; but still time was backed. Eighty miles in 3h. 50 m. 35 sec. At the 90th mile Leon showed signs of fatigue, and as he had received one severe fall, it was feared he would lose, but he was cheered up by the crowd, and galloped in eventually with 3m. 7 sec. to spare. Considering that the course he chose was the hard trotting track, and the animals untrained, the feat is a good one; but Osbaldeston rode 200 miles in 8h. 42m., many years ago on twenty-eight horses, while another big match was won by Bennett fifteen years ago, by trotting 100 miles in nine hours. These sporting matches are extremely interesting, and we understand that Leon will shortly give another exhibition nearer London, of the same character.—*Land and Water.*

PREAKNESS AND THE GOODWOOD CUP.—It will be remembered that Mr. Sanford's Preakness finished third in the contest for the Goodwood Cup, run July 27th, though of course every American turfman regretted that he did not land a winner; but to show how closely his chances were estimated by some of the English critics, the following from "Vigilant," of the London Sportsman, July 19th, is given:

Preakness, with 119 lbs., may run into a place, and for this position good judges of horseflesh will support him when they see him stripped in the saddling paddock. In fact, Mr. Sanford has a candidate in Preakness that a 210 lbs. hunting man might covet if the horse had been schooled to hounds, and I think he will stay the course for the Goodwood Cup, though, like his stable companion, Mate, for the Stakes, he may be just a little deficient in pace to win. This year, however, the Americans are fortunate that in the entries for the Goodwood Cup, there is not a Derby winner for their champion to meet, and, as I consider that Preakness is now thoroughly trained, he ought at least get a place in order to establish the character which he brought with him to this country.

PULLING HORSES.—Our correspondent, "Lone Star," in his communication of July 12th, divulges the peculiar workings of a pacing race which took place on July 4th, at Galveston, Texas, in which matters were badly mixed. In conclusion, he propounds the questions: 1. "Could the driver of Julia lay up the second heat if he was sure he could win in the third? 2. Was it not the judges' duty to say or do something about it as soon as the heat was over, and not wait until they had scored for a third heat?" Under authority of rule 28, the judges shall have power to substitute a competent and reliable driver for the remainder of the race. The judges may also declare such heat void if it be a deciding heat of a race, and if the result and circumstances of the race shall confirm their belief, the rider or driver so removed shall be expelled by the judges; and if the Owner, or person or persons controlling the offending horse shall be a party or parties to such fraud, he or they, together with the horse, shall be punished by expulsion.

MUSKOGON RACES, BIG RAPIDS, MICH.—The attendance at the races on Aug. 1 was fair. The trot for the 3:15 class was won by Mambrino Genard; D'Israeli was second, Red Oak third, and Kirtland fourth. Time, 2:40, 2:43, 2:46. The 2:37 class purse was won by Pathfinder, Little Sam second, Surprise third, McArthur fourth. Time 2:33, 2:35 and 2:39.

DEXTER PARK FALL MEETING.—It is not probable that the question of a Fall meeting at Dexter Park will assume definite shape. Up to the present time sufficient encouragement has not been received by Col. Mansur from owners of horses now going through the western and eastern circuits to warrant his offering a liberal programme.

INJURY TO MATT BEAN.—Last week Matt Bean, proprietor of the race track outside of Virginia City, was exercising a horse, when the animal fell, throwing Mr. Bean to the ground. He struck upon his face, which was badly cut, and he now lies suffering from congestion of the brain. His condition is considered critical.

—Aristides, Dalgasian, and Frank Jones, the property of H. P. McGrath, Esq., have returned to McGrathiana from Long Branch. Aristides will be fired, and Dalgasian and Frank Jones are to be added to the list.

DEATH OF HALL McALLISTER.—The trotting gelding Hall McAllister, the property of Mr. Robert Steel, Philadelphia, died July 28th, at Cedar Park Stud Farm. He was eight years old, and sired by Rocky Hill.

SALE OF KILDARE.—Mr. John O'Donnell, of New York, has sold the four-year-old colt Kildare (formerly Milner), to Mr. John Burton, of Tennessee. The price paid was \$1,700.

LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB.—This club have changed the date of their Fall meeting to September 21, and to continue five days, omitting Sunday.

SALE OF FRANK REEVES.—A Boston party has purchased of Messrs Merrow & Thompson the bay trotting gelding Frank Reeves for \$10,000.

DEFIANCE.—This famous pacer was recently sold at auction in San Francisco to Mr. Hosman for \$3,300.

—The veteran trainer John Alcock will train a stable of horses at Gallatin, Tenn., this Fall.

Trap Shooting.

The Indianapolis Tournament.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 26th.—Purse \$180; entrance \$5; \$32 to first, \$39 to second, \$26 to third, \$18 to fourth; 5 single rises.

SCORE.			
D. C. Burgundthal.....	11111-5	Chas. Campbell.....	11011-4
Benj. Graves.....	00010-1	George W. Steel.....	11011-4
S. Evans.....	11111-5	W. H. Dooley.....	11111-5
Burr Sweetser.....	01101-3	S. Beck.....	10011-3
Ed. Ferguson.....	11100-3	John Moore.....	10111-4
W. Ponder.....	01001-2	John Neimeyer.....	11101-4
Chas. Jones.....	11111-5	A. Winters.....	01101-3
Ed. Eckle.....	01001-2	O. F. Britton.....	11111-5
Dr. Cole.....	10011-3	H. D. Styles.....	00100-1
A. B. Lineback.....	11011-4	J. E. Dye.....	11111-5
George Coleman.....	11111-5	Gib. Doup.....	10111-4
O. H. Porter.....	11111-5	Chas. Hackleman.....	01101-3
McB Sheppard.....	11111-5	Captain Arnold.....	01110-3

First money, O. H. Porter, Indianapolis.
Second money, G. W. Steele, Marion, Ind.
Third money, divided between Dr. Cole, of Kokomo, and Sam Beck, of Connersville.

SCORE.			
John Neimeyer.....	11111-5	L. W. Gregory.....	11110-8
Capt. Arnold.....	11011-4	S. Beck.....	11001-11
J. Moore.....	00111-11	C. Hackleman.....	11111-10
Geo. Steele.....	00111-10	O. H. Porter.....	11111-9
J. S. Davis.....	11111-10	T. Morris.....	11110-9
Chas. Jones.....	01111-11	Ed. Eckle.....	11101-10
O. F. Britton.....	11111-10	J. Bradshaw.....	01111-10
G. F. Coleman.....	11111-9	Ben Graves.....	10101-11
McB Sheppard.....	11101-10	D. C. Burgundthal.....	11110-8
Wm. Dooley.....	11111-10	H. D. Styles.....	11110-6
Gib Doup.....	11111-10		

First money divided between Britton, of Champaign, Illinois, and Doup of Columbus, Ind.

Second money, Charles Jones, city.
Third money, L. W. Gregory, Lebanon.
Fourth money, T. Morris, city.

SCORE.			
Dan Kepple.....	10011-3	O. F. Britton.....	11111-5
G. F. Coleman.....	11101-4	W. J. Cathie.....	00001-1
L. W. Gregory.....	10011-3	W. Ponder.....	11010-3
Ed. Ferguson.....	10100-2	J. Bombarger.....	00010-1
A. Winters.....	10111-4	B. Sweetser.....	01110-3
Ed. Eckle.....	10011-3	O. H. Porter.....	11111-5
D. C. Burgundthal.....	11100-3	G. W. Steele.....	00010-1
Gib Doup.....	10111-4	McB Sheppard.....	10111-4
A. B. Lineback.....	10011-3	J. E. Dye.....	01111-4
John C. Dunn.....	11111-5		

First money, John C. Dunn.
Second money, G. F. Coleman, Lafayette.
Third money, A. W. Gregory, Lebanon.
Fourth money, Ed Ferguson, city.

July 27.—Purse \$125; entrance fee \$5, birds extra; five single rises, 21 yards; \$50 to first, \$37.50 to second, \$25 to third, \$12.50 to fourth.

SCORE.			
A. Schaal.....	11110-4	O. F. Britton.....	11101-3
J. C. Dunn.....	01001-2	M. H. Eastham.....	01111-4
J. S. Davis.....	11111-5	G. F. Coleman.....	00111-3
W. L. Gregory.....	01001-2	O. H. Porter.....	11111-5
W. K. Wayne.....	00101-2	S. W. Gorton.....	11111-5
W. H. Sowers.....	11011-4	S. W. Beck.....	11111-4
John Ewing.....	11111-5	Gib Doup.....	11111-5
M. F. Hampton.....	11111-5	D. C. Burgundthal.....	11101-4
Capt. Bennett.....	11110-4	A. B. Lineback.....	01110-3
P. Cole.....	11011-4	McB Sheppard.....	10111-4
W. V. Turpin.....	10110-3	Major Steele.....	11111-5
Geo. Howard.....	01110-3	Burr Sweetser.....	01111-4
Ben Graves.....	01111-4		

First money divided between O. H. Porter, city, and J. S. Davis, Paris, Ill.

Second money, W. H. Sawyer, Bradford, O.
Third money, W. V. Turpin, Greenville, O.
Fourth money, John C. Dunn, city.

SAME DAY.—Purse \$250; Entrance \$10; birds extra; 10 single rises, 21 yards; \$100 to first, \$75 to second, \$50 to third, \$25 to fourth.

SCORE.			
J. S. Davis.....	11111-10	W. V. Turpin.....	01111-8
John Ewing.....	11110-11	M. H. Eastham.....	11110-9
A. Schaal.....	01110-11	John Bradshaw.....	01110-8
Burr Sweetser.....	10101-11	T. Morris.....	11111-10
G. F. Coleman.....	00101-10	D. C. Burgundthal.....	11111-10
F. Koehle.....	00110-10	Gib Doup.....	11011-9
O. F. Britton.....	01111-10	Major Steele.....	01110-9
W. H. Sowers.....	10101-10	M. F. Hampton.....	11111-10
S. W. Gorton.....	11010-11	McB Sheppard.....	11111-10
Geo. Howard.....	11110-10	John C. Dunn.....	01110-11
M. T. Hampton.....	11110-10	John Neimeyer.....	11111-10
Capt. Bennett.....	11110-10		

First money, J. S. Davis, Paris, Ill.
Second money, G. F. Coleman, Columbus, Ind.
Third money, W. V. Turpin, Greenville, Ohio.
Fourth money, O. F. Britton, Champaign, Ill.
During the tournament there were several sweepstakes matches shot.

Shooting at Quincy, Ill.

QUINCY, ILL., July 29th, 1876.
EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—A club shoot by the members of the Gem City Club took place on the afternoon of the 19th inst., 12 birds each, 21 yds rise, 80 yds boundary; under their own rules. There were 14 contestants, who killed 117 birds out of a possible 168.

SCORE.			
Schall.....	10101-11	Engle.....	01111-11
Hild.....	11100-11	Abbott.....	11101-11
Schley.....	10001-10	Rineaman.....	11101-11
Ed Engle.....	11111-11	Taylor.....	11111-10
Heberling.....	11111-11	Mertz.....	11111-11
Pool.....	00001-10	Metzer.....	01010-11
Wurtz.....	01010-10	Zimmerman.....	01011-11

The semi-monthly shoot of the Quincy Shooting Club for the gold and leather medals came off yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of both members and spectators. Ten birds each, under the national rules; 18 contestants killing 133 birds out of a possible 180.

SCORE.			
Busick.....	11001-11	Hauworth.....	11111-10
Crawford.....	01101-11	Austin.....	11111-10
J. Miller.....	11101-11	Wright.....	11101-9
Noakes.....	01111-11	Pipino.....	11111-9
Samson.....	11110-11	Wheeler.....	11111-9
Bartlett.....	10011-10	Jarrett.....	01101-10
H. Miller.....	10111-11	Heitland.....	01101-10
Chatten.....	01111-11	Nichols.....	11101-11
Wood.....	11111-10	Lowe.....	00001-10

Ties on 10.
Hauworth.....00111-3 | Austin.....11110-4

Austin won the gold medal and Lowe being the lowest took the leather.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; \$2 entrance; \$7 to first and \$5 to second; 5 single rises.

SCORE.			
Busick.....	11111-5	Crawford.....	11101-4
Wood.....	11111-5	Judy, St. Louis.....	10011-3
Samson.....	11111-5	Scarritt.....	11111-4

Ties on 3.
Busick.....111-3 | Samson.....110-2

Ties on 4.
Crawford.....011-2 | Scarritt.....101-2

Second tie.
Crawford.....010-1 | Scarritt.....001-1

Third tie.
Crawford.....111-3 | Scarritt.....110-2

Busick won first money; Crawford, second.

SAME DAY.—Private match for "dust"; 10 single rises.

Samson.....11111-10 | Wood.....11111-11

Tie on 9.
Samson.....101-2 | Wood.....101-2

Second tie.
Samson.....001-1 | Wood.....101-2

Wood winning.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes; \$5 entrance; \$15 to first, \$10 to second; 5 single rises.

Hauworth.....	01110-3	Busick.....	11011-3
Crawford.....	10110-3	Austin.....	10111-4
Smith.....	11111-5		

Smith first, Austin second money.

SAME DAY.—5 double rises, 21 yds.

Hauworth.....	11 11 10 10-7	Crawford.....	11 11 10 01-7
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Tie on 7.
Hauworth.....01 11 10-4 | Crawford.....11 10 11-5

Good birds from E. T. Martin; good day and a good time.

DOUBLEYOU.

Batavia vs. Buffalo.

One of the best exhibitions of trap shooting ever seen in Batavia occurred on Friday last, on the George Law farm, between the Queen City Club, of Buffalo, and the Dean Richmond Club, of Batavia, resulting in the defeat of the former by the following score:

SCORE.			
H. Clendenning, Capt.....	10110-10	A. R. Warner, Capt.....	11101-11
C. Gerber, Jr.....	10111-11	Wm. Tompkins.....	11011-9
John Taylor.....	11111-11	Thos. Cook.....	11000-11
Geo. Stamber.....	00111-11	G. H. Holden.....	10010-11
Ph. Voltz.....	11101-11	W. H. Parsons.....	11101-10
C. B. Stein.....	00111-11	F. R. Lusk.....	11001-10
Wm. Stewart.....	11101-11	O. J. Waterman.....	11111-10
Chas. Omlg.....	10111-11	Chas. Warner.....	11111-10
E. Kier.....	00110-11	E. Wakeman.....	10011-11
Jacob Pittz.....	00000-10	A. N. Cowdin.....	10011-11
Chas. Weiss.....	11001-11	Lewis Netcher.....	10111-11
Lewis Netcher.....	01110-10		

Total.....81 | Total.....90

Sweepstakes, 5 birds, 21 yards rise.

Wakeman.....	11100-3	Cowdin.....	01011-3
Parsons.....	11011-4	Taylor.....	11111-5
Tompkins.....	01111-4	Cook.....	10010-2
Lusk.....	01100-2	C. Warner.....	01111-4
W. M. Tompkins.....	11111-5	Tomlinson.....	11111-5
Weiss.....	11111-5	Kiener.....	00111-3
Downs.....	11110-4	Warner.....	10101-3
Stein.....	11001-3	Grobie.....	10011-3
Gerber, Jr.....	00111-3		

Ties on 5, 26 yards rise.

Tompkins.....	100-1	Taylor.....	100-1
Weiss.....	00-0	Tomlinson.....	111-3

Ties on 4.

Parsons.....	111-3	E. Warner.....	111-3
Downs.....	111-3	P. Tompkins.....	110-2

Ties on 4, 31 yards.

Parsons.....	111-3	C. Warner.....	111-3
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Ties on 3, 26 yds.

Wakeman.....	100-1	Keiner.....	101-2
Stein.....	110-2	Grobie.....	110-2
Cowdin.....	010-1	A. R. Warner.....	110-2
Gerber.....	011-2		

Second tie.

Stein.....	111-3	Grobie.....	10-1
Keiner.....	111-3	A. R. Warner.....	110-2

Sweepstakes, 4 birds, 21 yards rise.

A. R. Warner.....	1111-4	Lusk.....	1111-4
Wakeman.....	1100-2	Clendenning.....	1111-4
Parsons.....	1110-3	W. M. Tompkins.....	1101-3
Cook.....	1000-1	Taylor.....	1011-3
Bowen.....	1001-2	Cowdin.....	1101-3
Tomlinson.....	1100-2	Weiss.....	1111-4
P. Tompkins.....	1111-4		

Ties on 4, 26 yds.

A. R. Warner.....	110-2	Clendenning.....	0-0
P. Tompkins.....	110-2	Weiss.....	111-3
Lusk.....	110-2		

Ties on 3, 26 yds.

W. M. Tompkins.....	101-2	Taylor.....	110-2
Parsons.....	110-2	Cowdin.....	011-2

Second tie.

Tompkins.....	0-0	Taylor.....	111-3
Parsons.....	111-3	Cowdin.....	111-3

Third tie.

Parsons.....	111-3	Cowdin.....	0
Taylor.....	0		

Ties on 2, 26 yds.

Wakeman.....	011-2	Bowen.....	00
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The party, after the shooting was over, adjourned to Waterman's, where a dinner was served up in the well known style of that popular caterer, after which our Buffalo guests returned to Buffalo, evidently acknowledging the fact that in our Batavia club they had met "foemen worthy of their steel."—Batavia (N. Y.) Advocate.

WYOMING, ILL., July 27, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Match for entrance money; entrance \$3; purse \$18; \$12 to first, \$4 to second, \$2 to third; 5 single rises; Prairie Club rules to govern. Adams, referee; H. J. Cosgrove, scorer.

Butterfield.....	01111-4	Porter.....	11111-5
Wells.....	11111-5	Earnshaw.....	11111-5
Ayers.....	11100-3	Young.....	00100-1

Ties on 5, at 26 yards.

Wells.....	111-3	Earnshaw.....	000
Porter.....	100-1		

SAME DAY.—Match for entrance money; entrance \$3; purse \$12 to first, \$6 to second, \$3 to third; 5 single rises; Prairie Club rules to govern. Adams, referee; Cosgrove, scorer.

Butterfield.....	11100-3	Earnshaw.....	11111-5
Porter.....	11111-5	Young.....	10101-3
Wells.....	11111-5	Lyons.....	11111-5
Ayers.....	11110-4		

Ties on 5, at 26 yards.

Porter.....	110-2	Earnshaw.....	100-1
Wells.....	111-3	Lyons.....	010-1

Ties on 3, for third money, at 26 yards.

Butterfield.....	111-3	Young.....	000
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SAME DAY.—Match to decide superiority; entrance \$3; purse \$24; \$12 to first, \$7 to second, \$5 to third; 8 single rises; Prairie Shooting Club rules to govern. Billy Wells, of Elmwood, referee; Cosgrove, scorer.

W. L. Wells.....	11011-11	S. Ayres.....	11111-8
W. Butterfield.....	10111-10	T. Earnshaw.....	01111-11
Porter.....	10111-11	Huincy.....	10111-00
F. Young.....	10111-11	J. Lyons.....	01111-11

Ties on 7, at 26 yards.

Wells.....	110-2	Earnshaw.....	100-1
Young.....	111-3	Lyons.....	100-1

SAME DAY.—Match for entrance money; entrance \$3; purse \$15; a miss-and-go-out match. Adams, referee; Cosgrove, scorer.

Butterfield.....	10-1	Porter.....	111-3
Ayers.....	110-2	Earnshaw.....	110-2
Wells.....	10-1		

EAST ST. LOUIS, July 29, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Being a constant reader of your valuable paper, and especially interested in the scores published in your columns of the various trap shooting throughout the country, have failed this far to see any account of the interesting shooting that occasionally takes place in our city. This has been no fault on your part; hereafter I will furnish you with such shooting as may be worthy a place in your paper. Following is score of two matches shot on July 22d and 29th respectively.

First match, 16 single birds, 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary:

Joe Jennelle.....

Kennel.

Kennel Fixtures for 1876.

American Kennel Club, Chicago, August 29.

BENCH SHOWS.

Centennial, Philadelphia, September 4th to 8th—Secretary, B. Lan-
deth. Entries close August 20th.
St. Louis Agricultural Association, St. Louis, October. G. O. Kalb,
Secretary.
Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Memphis, November—Sec-
retary, D. Bryson.

FIELD TRIALS.

Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association, Memphis, November 13th,
14th and 15th—Secretary D. Bryson.

FOREIGN.

Kennel Club (England) Bench Show, Dec. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

Crossing and Crossed Breeds.

COMPILED FROM "STONEHENGE," BY ARNOLD BURGESS.

"Crossing is practiced with two objects in view: 1st, to prevent de-
generation in consequence of keeping to the same blood, or what is
called 'in and in' breeding; and 2d, with the view of improving particu-
lar breeds when they are deficient in any desirable quality, by crossing
with others which have it in perfection, or often in excess.

"Among dogs, as among horses, certain varieties are remarkable for
particular qualities, and as the latter are more numerous in the species
canis familiaris than in the horse, so there is a greater opportunity
for alteration. Thus in the horse there are speed, stoutness, courage,
temper, and shape, (which includes action,) to be considered; but in
the dog there are also, over and above these, nose and sagacity, the pres-
ence or absence of which in some breeds is of the greatest importance.
Now it happens that there are certain old strains which have some of
these qualities developed in a remarkable degree, but are deficient in
others, and therefore they are only adapted to those breeds in which the
qualities they are deficient in are in excess. It is by knowledge
of these properties, and by taking advantage of them, that our
modern breeds have been brought to the perfection at which they have
arrived, carefully combining the plan with the principle of selection,
which is the great secret in all kinds of breeding. In this way the fox-
hound has been produced by introducing the speed of the greyhound,
and in like manner the courage of the bull dog has been added to the
speed of the greyhound, to establish the present high form of that animal.
So also the terrier, though ardent enough in the pursuit of ver-
min, is too great a coward to bear their bites without flinching, unless
he is crossed with the bull dog; and hence the bull terrier is the most
useful dog for that purpose. Although many breeds of terrier so
crossed are not admitted to contain the bull strain; still it is notorious
that a vast proportion, if not all have been crossed in this way some
generations back, and I firmly believe that without this blood in their
veins they are utterly useless.

Before resorting to any particular strains, with a view to improving
upon defects, it is necessary to consider what breeds are remarkable
for each quality that is likely to be desired, namely, speed, courage,
nose and sagacity. Of these the first is so remarkably prominent in the
greyhound, that there is no necessity for going further, and whenever
it is desired to increase the pace of any kind of dog, no discussion could
arise as to the best means of effecting the object, this breed being
immediately selected. So also the bull dog is proverbial for courage,
and fortunately he is so formed as to be readily made to amalgamate
with other breeds. Even the greyhound recovers his peculiar shape
completely in the fourth generation, and in the third it would be diffi-
cult to discover any certain proof of the existence of the cross.

With regard to nose there may be a difference of opinion depending
upon the purpose to which it is devoted; but as it is seldom that this
quality is wanted to be engrafted on speed or courage, the reverse be-
ing the usual course, it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon it. Thus it
may be desirable to improve the nose of the hound, the pointer, the
setter, the spaniel or the terrier, and in that case it would be necessary
to have recourse to the best specimens, as regards nose, in each
breed, because there is a peculiarity attending on each mode of using
the nose, which renders it more adapted to the work to be done than any
other. Hence the pointer, when crossed with the fox-hound is apt to
hunt too low, besides other faults which interfere with the usefulness
of the cross, and the same may be said of the cross with the setter and
spaniel. So that it may be laid down as a rule, that in the article nose,
it is not safe to look beyond the particular breed for improvement in
this important quality.

"Sagacity may be looked for in several breeds, but it is most highly
developed, perhaps, in the poodle, the Newfoundland and the terrier;
chiefly, I imagine, because these dogs are more frequently the compan-
ions of man than the sporting dogs, which are kept in kennels. No dog
is more capable of being taught than the half bred bull terrier, although
the bull dog is by no means so, and as he is almost always tied up by
the reason is obvious enough. Solitary confinement makes all animals, and
even man himself, more or less idiotic, and if every dog is to be re-
spected as sagacious as possible, he must be constantly associated with
his master. Hence it is that the poacher's dog is so much more clever
than the fair sportsman's, for, being the constant companion and friend
of his master, he understands every word he says, and is ready, also, to
communicate his ideas in return.

"To sum up, it may be answered that the following breeds may be
taken as types of the qualities so remarkable in each, and may be re-
sorted to when any other kind is deficient in them. Thus speed is typi-
fied in the greyhound, courage in the bull-dog, and nose or scenting
power in the bloodhound; for hunting purpose the pointer or setter,
when required in conjunction with setting, and the spaniel or terrier,
for finding or "questing" both fur and feather. Lastly, sagacity is dis-
played in the poodle, the Newfoundland and terrier, chiefly because
they are the constant associates of man."

Rules For Governing Field Trials.

BELLEFONTE, VA., Aug. 1, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—At your special request I hand you a few
notes on dog field trials.

In order to ascertain the merits of any sporting animal, it is not suffi-
cient that it should have been accepted and passed as the best ideal of
its race, simply because the eye of man has pronounced such a judg-
ment. How often do we find that the careful and long-experienced
trainer is at fault in his decision of a colt or filly until it has moved in
public in its class; so it is with the dog. It is this meeting with ones
equals and winning, which we all, I trust, so much admire, that is pub-
lic performance. Private records are no doubt very pretty affairs to
talk over with ones friends after a good dinner, but when the trials come
down to hard pan, the large majority of those private records are not
there. I do not dispute for a moment that these friendly contests are
not apparently truthful, but taking the laws of average into considera-
tion, they are not facts.

The exhibition of dogs on the show bench as to the symmetry, condi-
tion, form, coat, and general appearance, will go a long way to determine
as to the selection of an animal for the sportsman, as there is no doubt
that by these shows we are all enabled in a manner to arrive at some
fair conclusion as to which are the better looking animals to produce
their like, or, if possible, an improvement on their like. That there are
very few dogs anywhere that have taken first premiums in the two
events, that is, on the bench for good looks and in the field over game,
is very apparent to all fanciers, if they will look over the public records
of the last decade. Why is this? Any youngster showing marked
characteristics, whether of form or action, is instantly taken in
hand and coached for the show or the field as the case may be, and all
the available talent is concentrated on either the one or the other. For
if the young dog should lose on the bench, there is still a chance for
him to make a name in the field. It is much easier for a dog to take a
championship on the bench than in the field, as the former is all natu-
ral, while the latter is the embodiment of art and nature. I presume,
however, the excuse will be that the reason that there are so few field
trial champions, or field trials at all, is that shows predominate so
largely in comparison to field trials, and so that many who would enter
their dogs, say they are not satisfied with the rules. If these persons
were to give as the reason, that they are afraid
to lose what little reputation they have gained, it would be much near-
er the fact. Were I to select a dog, give me the animal that has won
second or third premium on the bench, and second or third premium in
the field to the champion of champions on the show bench only. I am
speaking now as a breeder, nor should I alter my decision as a sports-
man.

I am frequently asked what is a dog trial. I answer, a number of
field sportsmen, owners of pointers and setters, meet together, each of

them convinced in his own mind that he has the better dog, or perhaps
that his dog stands a good chance to win, which issue has to be deter-
mined by certain rules or laws governing the good and bad actions of
the dog when hunting for game in the field. Is it better to do this
thing artistically, cleverly and in shape, or roughly, vulgarly and not
up to the standard? Gentlemen will please not divert the alphabet of all
its letters, nor the points in field trials of all their marks of beauty.
We are doing very well with field trials at present, and if writers in-
stead of mystifying the public as to these charming pastimes would set
about arranging some others in their own neighborhood, it would tend
more to the success of the amusement. In framing laws or suggesting
them for the consideration of the field sportsmen of America, one
must arrange them so as to come up to an ideal standard, as once in a
while we see even romance attained by actual facts.

The question now agitating the canine world, and which has
caused of late years a good deal of sound argument, and
brought the dog into its present notoriety in the United States is:
How are we to define practically the merits and demerits of a dog
in the field so as to satisfy the majority and arrive at an equitable judg-
ment? Although I have paid a good deal of attention to field trials,
both here and abroad in many years, yet I am unable to do more than
recommend the following rules and reasons for so doing.

The many difficulties arising at almost every point in testing dogs'—
qualities in the field, and in order to determine a fair correct award, is
due to the fact that each fancier has a dog he would wish to enter
knowing that the animal is almost perfect in some particular point or
points and deficient in others. Some object to dropping to shot, others
want individual points for quartering; for myself, I should like more
points given to pace and style; and so one is almost overwhelmed again
from the fact that there is always too much luck even in the highest
class recreation. Yet I think with a little care, and in time, most if not
all of these troubles can be overcome as we are known as a nation to be
great adapters to circumstances. With regard to the positive and nega-
tive systems of good and bad deeds in judging dogs at field trials,
which I believe, was instituted by a correspondent of the *Fanciers*
Gazette in 1873, I think there is a great deal to be learned and com-
mended, also the system of Mr. Salter of England, which he gave in a
letter to *Bell's Life* some years ago. I here give extracts from both of
these gentlemen so that sportsmen may judge for themselves.

The English correspondent says, "Now as to reckoning points. It has
been said in some English journals that it appears to be an anomaly
for a dog to win a trial without obtaining a single positive score, but
only through the negative score of his adversary." I can't say I see this
line of reasoning. It may apply to the individuals before them at
Sleaford; but it is quite possible, to my imagination, for a very bad
dog, put down with a very good one, to so bother him, that in half an
hour all the points may be negative instead of positive. For instance,
a bad dog with a turn of speed, and a propensity for running in, might
put up every bird in a country before his better educated op-
ponent can make the requisite number of positive points to pass him.

I say that if you have two dogs whether they be positive or negative. There is
a certain scale of points between them at the finish, whether the points be
all positive or whether the extreme points of both be positive or nega-
tive, or both negative. In a greyhound trial, which is a quicker busi-
ness altogether, and much more difficult to be calculated, the judge,
when riding after his dogs, only reckons the score of the winning dog—
viz.: the dog which is ahead—though each dog may win and lose twenty
times over. Thus: dog A makes three for a run up, and one for first
turn, making four; his opponent, B, gets in and makes a couple, that is
two still to A; not four to A and two to B. A then makes a couple;
four to A; B makes a wrench and a kill, say three, leaving A winner
by one point. This is much more quickly and readily done; it would
be impossible for the judge to remember the total number of points got
by each dog in a long course and to balance them at the finish. In
field trials of pointers and setters, which are comparatively slow, there
is nothing to prevent the positive and negative system of reckoning
from continuing; besides, it is much more satisfactory, and admits of a
more ready comparison between dogs that are not actually "antago-
nized," or in the same stake. This is a point of interest with some.

Now, as to the value of points. The most difficult
problem of all. The simple it is made the better. Of positive points,
I think a point should be 3, a back 2, a drop 1, all being natural. A
forced back or drop by the hand or voice of the trainer, I think, should
go for nothing in this part of the score; good roading, (on a sliding
scale,) from 1 to 3. Of negative points—simply flushing 2 (demerit),
refusing to back 2, false pointing from 1 to 3 (according to circumstan-
ces), breaking fence 1 or 2 (according to circumstances), breaking
point and running in 4, chasing 4, blinking 4. Disqualifications, abso-
lute gun-shyness, chasing wing or feather out of the field, additional
points to be added to the score of one or both competitors at the con-
clusion of the trial, to be left, of course, to the discrimination of the
judge or majority of judges.

From 1 to 10, extra for pace.

From 1 to 10, extra natural style.

From 1 to 10, extra breaking.

On reviewing the above, it will be seen that the negative points are in
greatest abundance, and properly so. In like manner it is very proba-
ble that negatives will preponderate in the majority of the trials, but
the actual difference between the opponents will be quite as easily de-
termined, though by this system the actual excellence, judged by a
standard of perfection, will not be so readily given.

Mr. Salter, of England, says: "In my humble judgment, field trials
should, like coursing trials, *decide themselves* by a series of easily reck-
oned points, which can pass through the calculations of the judges in a
give-and-take manner during the trial, and leave one of the competi-
tors with a surplus at the end, and, therefore, master of the situation."
Then it cannot be right to go through the formality of a public "draw-
ing" to determine by lot the order of competition, and to overturn the
order by placing beaten dogs against unbeaten ones in any part of the
stake, and to allow a dog that has suffered individual defeat to take a
second or third prize away from animals that have gone through their
trials unconquered. As a dog is drawn, in that order he should run
through the stake—a winner displacing a loser in every trial, and a
winner inferior to himself in every round, and so on until the final
course decides the fate of the last two left in. Here the element of
chance, which accompanies the "draw," adds to the excitement of the
competition, and equalizes the prospects of many of the antagonists.

Suggested alteration of old code of points:

Nose	Pace and Style of Pointing	Breaking—Shown by Working to Hand, Dropping to Wing, Fur, Shot, &c.	Painting Style and Steadiness	Back	Drawing on Game or Roading	Total
3	2	2	1½	1	½	10

For English system now in vogue, see English Kennel Club Stud
Book, Vol. II., Page 45.

With all due kindness to the careful judgment and cautious discrimina-
tion of these English sportsmen, having tried these systems on our
plantations day after day, I think the old plan for this country, at any
rate for the present, will give greater satisfaction to the greater num-
ber, until we get some more practice in the matter. Our lands, coverts,
fields, birds and whatever laws, or points or rules you may adopt or
judge by at field trials, the better half of such regulations will be de-
cided, not by points, but by discretion of the judges. Why, Doctor,
many dogs win their course or their draw in England without ever hav-
ing pointed or smelt game at all.

We will suppose for example that there are ten dogs entered in a
trial, it would be almost impossible to test these animals fairly in one
or even two days if tried against each other; therefore the names should
be drawn in the presence of the president and secretary of the club as
follows: The first two names drawn should be tried in the field to-
gether, and so on until only winners are left; then repeat the same with
the winners until arriving at the final issue, when of necessity one ani-
mal would have beaten all the others directly and indirectly, and so be
entitled to the first award. Can anything be more fair than this? You
have arrived at the absolute winner of the stakes; it is true there is
some little difficulty about the second dog, as he is
not necessarily second best; but you can judge the second and the
third dogs by the points made by them at the trial or else proceed on the principle of a billiard tournament,
that is, every entry plays against every other. If there were a large
number of entries the latter system would take weeks to toll off, and
therefore would not be possible; so in all sport there
must be some chance as in the great coursing matches
of England. In my opinion, for the next few years,
these occurrences will not take place, so I should suggest to draw
the entries and let the animals run as drawn. If the single dog system
is preferred and it will not take up too much time, and the monotony
of the amusement is overlooked, I think, perhaps, it is the better plan;
as to time, I should say from one to three hours, but it is possible that
a dog might not have the opportunity of showing his nose, etc., on
account of scarcity of birds; his pace and style can be determined in 20
minutes, therefore I repeat you must leave the time and a good deal of
other minor matters to the discretion of the judges. Having looked
over all the plans carefully and repeatedly tried them on my plantation,
practically in the field, I cannot give the Committee of the National

Kennel Club of America anything but a few alterations in the system I
inaugurated at Memphis in 1873.

General Scouting Power of Nose	Pace and Style, Quartering, &c.	Breaking, Dropping to Wing, Fur and Shot—showing a thorough training	Pointing, Steadiness and Style on Point	Retrieving	Back	Drawing on Game	Total
30	15	25	10	10	5	5	100

I will now endeavor to give a few reasons for distributing the number
of points under each heading.

NOSE.
I think we shall agree that the general scouting power of the dog
is the greatest desideratum of all the points which go to make
a perfect animal, and the dog without the sense of scent, no matter how
magnificent a looking dog he may be, is valueless; therefore I give the
highest number of marks to be obtained when perfect and without a
mistake of any kind throughout the trial, viz.: 30.

PACE AND STYLE.
This will include quartering, manner of carrying head and general
appearance of the dog while in action. It is speed and nose combined
which is the sensation of the day, and when perfect make full points at
field trials. Here I may remark dogs are judged too highly. I mean to
say they get too many points, considering the arbitrary standard.
There is no gentleness want excessive speed by itself, I refer them to the
greyhound. In order to illustrate this extraordinary and very rare power
in the dog, that is, immense speed with a sufficiency of nose, I will
give Mr. Lawrence's, of New York, description of Rake, the celebrated
Webster setter, over which animal he shot repeatedly, accompanied by
the celebrated English breaker Dik. "Rake was tall, lengthy, strongly
and beautifully made, with the body and limbs of a thoroughbred race
horse, when at full speed in the open field; high headed, splendid ac-
tion, fast as the wind, wonderful perseverance and endurance, always
taking the scent breast high, and when under full headway would sud-
denly wheel on the wind, and walk up to a single snipe the most in-
credible distance. He had also a singular habit of chawing or
champing as it were on the wind, and of making a pecu-
liar snapping noise with his jaws as he moved slowly toward the bird
before coming to a dead point." To continue: I have seen dogs,
especially pointers, cross their fore legs while galloping; it is bad, and
militates against pace. The paws should be thrown well forward and
apart; head as high as possible; hind action not bounding, as it tires an
animal, but a long, smooth, elastic motion, which you will always see
in the curved hind leg dog. Points, 15.

BREAKING.
So very much has been written on this point of late years, that I think
the public generally are pretty well versed. It may be necessary for me
to say that breaking combines all that can be possibly taught by the
trainer for useful service in the field. The dormant and latent instincts
of the dog, and the beautiful characteristics can be brought out and
largely utilized. The first and only law with the trainer, ought to be
implicit obedience. Signaling by hand and whistle should only be al-
lowed; if handlers are obliged to use the voice, then make as little
noise as possible. Dropping to wing, shot and fur is of positive neces-
sity, more especially the latter; stopping is not sufficient for high-cour-
ageous dogs. Dropping, when a dog has overrun his birds shows thor-
ough training, and makes one want to encourage the trainers as well as
the dog. Now, a word to the worker of a dog on the day of trial. The
quiet manner in which the dog works, and the less he has to be in-
structed, will go far towards giving the animal the requisite number
of points. What I intend to convey is this:—there
are two dogs hunting, each dropping to wing, shot, and fur,
retrieving in good style, and apparently equal in breaking, but one of
them requires constant silent reminders from his trainer, although,
perhaps, unnoticed by the spectators; the other dog attends simply to
business. I should as judge give an extra point to the dog who worked
without signals of any kind. Points 25.

RETRIEVING.
This is generally looked upon as an all important merit in a dog, and
I for one endorse its practicability and usefulness. The dog should be
taught to fetch by signal and not called by name, and the bird pointed
at in the field. If shooting in the brush or swamps, or heavy cover, the
worker should then be allowed to encourage his dog all he can, but
when in the open, not a word should be spoken to him. Should the
judge require to see the retrieved bird he will state so to the trainer.
Points 10.

BACKING.
In the single dog system, that is trying dogs by themselves, this mark
of excellence would not count at all, and therefore leave out
one of the letters of the alphabet that I have pre-
viously referred to, and at the same trial one of the
most marked features of the dog, its imitative powers. In the braces
backing would be shown in all its form. A dog making a natural back
only to count, if a dog does not see his adversary or opponent point,
the handler has no right to whistle or signal to see if he will back; if he
does, the points allowed should be very limited. A rather singular in-
stance occurred the other day, while making some experiments pre-
viously alluded to; I was out with four dogs, all young ones, giving
them a smelt of woodcock; two were held in leash by a negro, the
others working fairly, when one of them, Fox, at the head of a swamp
came on a point, the other, Duchess, galloping along in the opposite di-
rection. I inadvertently whistled; Duchess turned on her
reel, and working along instantly backed "Fox." This was not a
quarter and working along instantly backed "Fox." This was not a
fair "back," or natural back, nor did I allow full points for it, simply
giving the animal an extra point for being well broken, and point for
the back. There are many such instances as the above that I could re-
late, having plenty of time for observation and study; so judges ought
to be well acquainted with all the details before taking on themselves
the grave responsibility of awarding stakes. Points 5.

DRAWING OR ROADING ON GAME.
This is of more importance than the generality of field sportsmen are
willing to admit. Seeing a dog working up a light scent, and ultimate-
ly finding his birds, shows a high sense of intelligence and nose; again,
striking a hot scent on running birds where the dog has to road them
through broom corn or high sedge, still working or roading diligently,
he again shows the sportsman birds. Points 5.

In conclusion, whenever such contests as dog field trials are inaugu-
rated, sportsmen would find in a few years that these pastimes, such as
I have described, if properly managed and conducted by gentlemen, all
would excite the liveliest spirit of rivalry and emulation among all
classes, and would be quite as popular as any of those out-door public
exhibitions which now draw such large assemblages of people. More-
over, they would tend in every way to elevate the taste, and make our
citizens more familiar with those subjects which induce a proper zest
for manly sports which are without a single demoralizing effect.

"—and if a better system's thine,
Impart it frankly, or make use of mine."

JNO. M. TAYLOR.

International Dog Show.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—The interest in this great show is on the
increase, as the entries already received testify.
The classes for setters will be one of the finest ever seen in this
country, as they include nearly all of the most noted breeds from all
parts.

The competition for the beautiful prize offered by the Philadelphia
Sportsmen's Club for the best setter in the show will be very close,
probably over 150 will compete for it. The pointers will not be so nu-
merous, but in quality will be excellent, including no less than five
previous first prize winners, which will here meet to test their merits
and the winner will be justly entitled to be called the champion of
America. The classes for foxhounds are not as yet well represented,
but as there are so many packs around this district, it is expected they
will send a full supply. Beagles and the curious little Dachshunds
will be well represented, Dr. Twaddell sending seven of the latter.
The terrier classes are small, but being numerous in New York and vi-
cinity they will surely fill up.

All dogs will be required to be on the show ground by eight o'clock
on Sept. 4th.

The express companies will deliver all dogs (that have been prepaid)
free of expense on the show ground. The superintendent will see that
they are properly cared for and put in their proper classes. They will be re-
shipped to the exhibitors after the show is over. Exhibitors must be
careful to send properly addressed return labels with the dogs.

In addition to the special prizes already offered the *Turf, Field and*
Farm will give a handsome prize, particulars of which will be an-
nounced next week.

Entries close on August 20th, and intending exhibitors should not
delay in making their entries. All forms and classification lists can be
had of
BURNET LANDETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

JESSIE. Mr. Wm. L. Brooks' (Stamford, Conn.) liver and white
pointer bitch Jessie whelped July 27th seven, five dogs and two bitches,
sired by Mr. Brooks' imported dog Bingo.

Burgess on the Waddell Letters.

HILLSDALE, Mich., August 7.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your issue of the 29th and 5th I find two letters from Mr. A. C. Waddell containing statements so manifestly prejudiced, and so inimical to the interests of all who are interested in imported dogs, that I feel justified in criticising them. Let me say at the start that these letters have taken me by surprise, as they assume a tone utterly at variance with the spirit of fairness and sound sense which generally mark their author's writings. Had they emanated from any one not regarded as an authority, I would allow them to pass unnoticed, confident that their very evident bias would defeat their intent; but as Mr. Waddell's dictum has its influence, I cannot permit his assertion to go forth uncontradicted.

In the first place Mr. Waddell makes the following statement as a quotation from Mr. Whitman's reply to me in an earlier issue: "American sportsmen are sceptical; they want the problem demonstrated; only convince them that the imported are as good as has been said and they will acknowledge it; that their progeny are all the same, or even a good average, and it will be satisfactory." Now with the exception of a part of the first two lines Mr. Whitman made no such assertion. This pretended quotation is no quotation at all, and by its departure from the true text gives an entirely different coloring to the matter at issue. Mr. Whitman's words, as taken from THE FIELD of the 15th, are:

"American sportsmen are sceptical; they want the problem demonstrated; only convince them by the field test that Rufus, Rob Roy, Rock, Erin, Ranger, Elcho, Leicester and a host of others can out-style, out-range, show greater endurance, or more sensitive noses in the field than the native dogs, and that their progeny all do the same, and the supply will not for a long time equal the demand."

The word "all," italicized in the true text, was the only ground for my exceptions to Mr. Whitman's claim. It is the gist of the whole matter. If he had demanded that a "good average" of the get of the dogs he names, and others, should prove their goodness, he would have asked only what is fair, for beyond all question any breed, whether native or imported, that does not show a good average of good performers, is in the highest degree unworthy of a place in our kennel.

After this misquotation, Mr. Waddell supplements it by asserting, "but they will never do it." That is, they will never turn out a good average. How does he know? Has he the prophetic power to predict what will come from the womb of time? Upon what ground does he base his idea that the dogs which have sprung from the most noted strain of field trial, game tested, winners—dogs whose pedigrees are valuable because they show generations of pure, uncontaminated blood, that have been bred by gentlemen who have given more time and money than any men in this country to the development of the dog—men descended from the oldest and greatest sporting nation of the world, that these dogs will fail to produce offspring equal to that

was not built in a day," and another season will find the friends of blue blood again ready for the trial, stronger for the interval and confident that with fair time for development their stock will fully support here their ancient well earned reputation abroad. In another place (No. (11), Mr. Waddell says: "I can show you where some of these imported dogs have thrown pups that resembled curs in action and performance; dogs that were handsome dogs. 'Well let down,' had all the points called for on the show bench, and for which big money had been paid. Half of their progeny were so timid that you have to use all kinds of devices to get them near you; even their feed they would prefer to eat when you are not watching them." As an importer I challenge proof of this statement and call upon Mr. Waddell to name the dogs that have got such produce. I know that no such whelps have gone from my kennel, and from correspondence I am satisfied they did not from the kennels of Mr. Smith or Mr. Adams. I speak of these simply because circumstances have changed to bring me into correspondence with many gentlemen who own dogs bred by the above, and hence I know more of their kennel produce than I do of others. I wish to say also that dogs which are in the public stud, have all kinds of bitches sent to them, timid as well as bold; and justice to the dogs demands that Mr. Waddell shall show that the dams of these timid whelps did not themselves transmit this failing. Bitches have been sent to Rufus that I do not deem capable of breeding good whelps, but the failures of their produce can no more be charged to Rufus than could Jay Gould be blamed for not getting as fast a trotter out of a cart mare as he could from Lady Thorne.

Finally, Mr. Waddell says in his second letter, "You talk of speed; I can show you native stock, of course well-bred, and say it with no selfish, egotistical ideas, that can outspeed any well let down imported dog in this country; I mean out-range, use up more ground, and stay there, too."

Again I ask, how does he know this? He has certainly not seen all the imported dogs run; certainly not even a majority, probably not more than one or two; yet he presumes, with his limited experience, to judge all the blue bloods. Well, this statement is only in keeping with the rest, equally devoid of any sound argument, and equally lacking in a single logical deduction. Altogether they form a matter of mere bold assertion; the bitterly prejudiced utterances of a breeder whose interests are too strongly native for him to see any good which does not come out of native sources.

ARNOLD BURGESS.

THE CORK IRELAND DOG SHOW.—The entries for this show exceed those of last year, numbering 688 divided as follows: mastiffs, 6; St. Bernards, 14; Newfoundlanders, 8; deerhounds, 6; greyhounds, 34; setters, Irish red, 62; red and white, 35; black and tan, 24; pointers, 37; Irish water spaniels, 15; retrievers, 18; field spaniels, 16; collies, 35; bulldogs, 12; bull, and black and tan terriers, 17; Irish terriers, 63; Dandies, 8; Skyes, 9; broken-haired terriers, 10; fox terriers, 68; dachshunds, 4; pugs, 16; toy terriers, 24; ladies' pets, 22; other breeds and selling classes, 31; litters of puppies, 25; hounds, 57; harriers, 12.

often cause trouble which ten proper crosses can't rectify. I wish to speak more particularly of breeds used in field sports. The intellect of the dog—usually called instinct—is cultivated exactly as it is in a child, by tuition and imitation, with this difference: that the dog (to a certain extent) inherits the cultured mind of the parent. The life of the dog is too short to acquire all that is required of the educated dog of the period by tuition and imitation, consequently an All-wise Providence, through the principle of *heredity*, consequently an All-wise Providence, (otherwise impossible) to make of him an almost human companion, assistant, and protector. We don't mean to say that educated parents will beget educated puppies, and transmit all of their virtues with none of their vices; but that either virtues or vices in which the parents take most delight and understand most thoroughly—these are the characteristics which will be most prominently transmitted (*ceteris paribus*). As an example, cultivate unsociableness, gluttony, ferocity and antagonism, in other words the brutal, through a series of generations and we get the bull dog; cultivate sociability, gentleness, submissive affection, and you have an animal who will understand and obey your words and actions, and oftentimes obey in anticipation of your wishes; and in the setter and pointer, through the same principle, (when properly and strictly applied). We have whelps which, before they are weaned from the dam, will point each other in their play, and when taken into the field, will point as staunch as a rock, the first thing with feathers which they smell. Not only do they inherit the disposition to hunt, point, and retrieve, but they are predisposed to feathers. In Europe, this principle of *heredity*, as applied to the breeding of dogs, is not new; in America, if it is old we have not profited by it as the Europeans, consequently the long figures paid for dogs imported from the most noted kennels in Europe, such figures as the uninitiated would require proofs of before crediting. American breeders have only scanned the surface; they seemed to have considered dog breeding as a singular exception to scientific principles. Throwing or marking back in mental as well as physical characteristics is not peculiar to the dog; with horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. All breeders of note or experience know how hard it is to breed out a stain from the stock; it may be accidental or it may be misjudgment, but to get it out is so hard a task, that few will undertake it, but would either commence over with the mother stock, or select from breeders who had been more fortunate. By breeding from dogs which we know to be good performers, we sometimes get one or two pups from a litter which are equally as good as the parents; if the parents are not well bred we are sure to get more veritable curs than the good ones, but by breeding from well-bred dogs we are sure to get a majority of pups equal to, if not better than the parents. The longer we breed from well-bred, well-broken, first-class performers, the greater number of pups in each litter can be depended upon, until ultimately every pup is a certainty. I lay stress upon the word performers, for no matter how pure bred your stock dogs may be, if they have not had experience in the field, we are losing ground, at least we are not progressing. Every additional cultivated mind and properly proportioned body in a family stamps additional capabilities upon the offspring. I can



THE BLACK AND TAN GORDON SETTER GROUSE.

of your native dogs, whose claims to even field excellence cannot as a class, be traced beyond their own sires and dams? His sole visible or given reason why they will not turn out a good average is "they have not yet" done so. I deny this. But two litters of pups from recently imported blood, were old enough for any display of working quality at the last Memphis meeting. Representatives from these litters ran in all the trials and won in every class. It has been claimed they did so, because so few natives were entered against them. There is but one reply to this, and that is, if the owners of the wonderful, world beating natives did not see fit to run their dogs in a competition to which the blue bloods openly challenged them, the least they can do now is not to belittle the performance of the dogs they dared not meet.

Mr. Waddell adds: "Even if at Memphis this Fall, one or two do well with the extra training they have had, it will be necessary to hunt up the litters and find out how the rest are doing." Of all the evasions to accord credit for the past, the excuses put forth beforehand to cover the defeats of the future, this is the most childish and groundless. Not one of the recent importers is of great wealth. Not one is a professional breaker, or claims any unusual proficiency in the art. All are amateurs, and all have other business demanding their time and attention. They train their dogs themselves, or if they employ trainers they are men whose services are open to the public, to the equally wealthy owners of native dogs. Poor as this claim is at best, it comes with special bad grace from the owner of the largest kennel in America, the man who has so frequently written of his grand dogs or those he has shot to, and whose advertisement publicly states: "We propose to break dogs in the most thorough manner." Now, I do not know of an imported dog in the country that is thoroughly broken, for, as Mr. Waddell has often shown us, this embraces experience on game, and that the imported dogs have not had. I know that out of four I shall run at Memphis, one has never seen an American game bird. One has had but two quail, a few wild snipe and about a dozen woodcock, and the other had last year one hundred and twenty-five quail killed to him, and not a single bird of any kind since. These dogs must all get their "extra training" between now and the trial day, a period of scarce three months, and then must meet dogs that have been worked many seasons on the very bird they will show on. I shall run these dogs not with the least expectation of winning, but simply to show by inference what they will do after proper handling and experience, and because I believe, though a shout of triumph will go up from the natives when I am beaten, that a majority of the spectators will be men of sufficient sense to consider the opportunities the different entries will have had, and judge their performance accordingly. Little as I think of the native dogs now, I shall have much less respect for them, if out of all their hundreds of old experienced individuals for every one of the inexperienced blue bloods, they do not carry off all the prizes. They certainly ought to do so if they are one tenth as good as their advocates, as Mr. Waddell himself claims. With his large kennel it will not be unreasonable to expect a goodly proportion of the winners to come therefrom; let us see if they do. Whether the blue bloods win or not, be sure they will not give up the battle. "Rome

Breeding.

DELAWARE CITY, DEL., July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Man's progress depends upon his ability to handle nature to his advantage; to handle, we must understand; to understand, we must experiment. The developing of breeds and strains of animals, adapted to different kinds and degrees of usefulness and arrangement, are but little less grand than the application of steam as a motive power, or kindred appropriations of nature to man's comfort.

In America until recently the breeding of dogs has received more contempt than attention; not only has his field of usefulness been limited, but in many instances the dog is a public nuisance; in some States he is outlawed as such, and in others a heavy tax is set on his head. For instance, in this place, a village of 12,000 inhabitants, we have about 300 dogs, the majority of which run at large, kill the farmers' sheep and live upon the town by plunder. Open bitches, when in season, parade the streets followed by a crowd of snapping, snarling curs, making night hideous with their howls, to the disgust of every one except the town authorities who permit it. Every poor man owns one, and every very poor man has two or three. We also have nearly as great a nuisance in the dog line as the dogs themselves in the shape of a few hydropic monomaniacs, and of town authorities who have displayed their legislative ability by passing an ordinance which requires all dogs to be muzzled, and levies an additional tax of \$1 on males and \$5 on females, which together with the State tax makes \$1.50 on males and \$7 on females. While we pay this tax this wise (or otherwise) legislative body gives indiscriminate power to shoot any dog found on the streets without a muzzle. Let anyone kill my horse and the whole town would be in arms after the villain; but if one of my dogs worth three such horses were killed I have no redress. When we compare this outcast condition of the dogs in the United States with his exalted condition in other countries, we naturally ask why is it? Why should we, who have the world-wide reputation with our Yankee ingenuity of making everything profitable, be so far behind the times in this respect. The old proverb that "like begets like," which will not hold good in dog breeding, has been the stumbling block. Hereditary succession has not been sufficiently understood to be appreciated, and stock animals selected or pitched on at random. When two dogs of known excellence for a particular purpose are mated, and all the offspring fail to inherit the parents' usefulness to a like extent, you may take it as a rule to which there are no exceptions, that one or both of the parents are ill bred. What I mean by ill-bred is, that some or all of their progenitors had little or none of these excellences.

I will venture the assertion that nine out of ten Americans suppose each particular strain of dogs to have been accidental, when many of the most valuable breeds—among them the setter, pointer, spaniel and greyhound—have been bred by scientific men upon scientific principles for a score of generations. It is just as much a science as is chemistry, astronomy, geology, etc. The principles applied are just as positive and uniform in their results, and a single departure in one crossing will

bring numerous cases as proofs sufficient to convince the most skeptical that I am correct, but will quote but two or three well-known cases. Mr. Brooks' celebrated Blomark, although he has sired over 800 dogs from the best bitches in the country, has not one worthy representative. Mr. J. J. S., of Philadelphia, owns one of the most wonderful grouse, snipe and woodcock dogs in America. I have bred and owned one litter, have seen and shot over many of his get, and so far not one of them is a circumstance to him. Mr. Horace Smith who has owned and shot over more dogs, I repeat it more dogs than any man in America, says that this dog has the best nose of any dog he ever saw. I have tried and seen others try breeding from such wonderful accidental dogs with the same result. This dog may sire as good a dog as himself, but you may be obliged to raise and breed several more litters to find it. On the other side of the question, Plunkett before he came to this country had sired 23 dogs, seven of which were prize winners. Among them is Kite, a greater winner than his sire; the balance of them would probably have been winners had they had the opportunity. Such is also the record of Burgess' Rob Roy, Llewellyn's Dan, Laverack's Dash and a score of others. Glorious examples of producing, and afterwards improving, qualities in animals which are most useful to man, is illustrated in the trotting and running horses, short horned cattle, Merino sheep, etc., etc., as well as in the dog. Each have their peculiarities so usefully developed that untold millions would be the loss to man were they brought to the level of the common herd of their respective kinds. Stonehenge says of the thoroughbred stallion Messenger: "It is estimated that his importation to America has added at least one hundred millions of dollars to the wealth of that country. I can name several dogs which yield their owners an interest of six per cent on eight thousand dollars, and a few which will probably double this amount. These are some of the results of scientific breeding."

M. VON CULIN.

Grouse.

We present to our readers this week a portrait of the black and tan Gordon setter Grouse, belonging to Mr. Jerome Marble, Worcester, Mass. Grouse was imported by Mr. Marble in August, 1875. At the Springfield, Mass., bench show in April last he took first prize, scoring 98 points out of a possible 100. Previous to being imported he was exhibited at three dog shows in Scotland, winning two seconds and one third; his full brother won first at the Edinburgh show. Grouse is now three years old, is by Wakefield's dock, from Mr. Cousland's Nell, she from Lord Dunmore's kennel. His measurements are: eye to nose 4 inches; length of head 9½ inches; nose to root of tail 46 inches; tail 17 inches; girth around chest 27½ inches; spread of ears to end of hair 21½ inches; height at shoulders 22½ inches. The progeny of Grouse sired in this country, are very promising.

QUEEN AND DELL. S. B. Dilley's Queen and Dell, who visited his Ranger, have missed.

(CONTINUED TO PAGE 414.)

Chicago Field.

To the Trade.—News Dealers will be supplied with *THE FIELD* through the Western News Co., to whom all orders should be sent.
Subscription Rates.—One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.00; strictly in advance. United States postage free.

Contributions solicited from all parts of the country.

All Communications upon any subject, or for any department, and intended for publication must be addressed to the Editor of *CHICAGO FIELD*, accompanied by the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a private guarantee of good faith. Communications addressed to the employees in the office will not receive attention in the columns of the *CHICAGO FIELD*.

The Field Score Blanks, for reporting Shooting, Turf and Base-Ball Summaries, will be furnished free of charge, on application to the publishers.

Money should be sent by Postal Order, Draft on Chicago, or Registered Letter, and made payable to

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N. ROWE, (MORAWK.) Editor. W. R. STEELE, Business Manager.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1876.

THE OPEN SEASON.

On Tuesday next, the 15th inst., the Fall shooting will open. From every direction our reports indicate prairie chickens, ducks, ruffed grouse, and quail, more numerous than for many years previous; rare sport may, therefore, be anticipated. On the Calumet the ducks are in vast numbers, and similar reports come from other localities. We hope our readers will let us hear of their success. In order that at a glance it may be ascertained when the close season expires in the States where the majority of sportsmen are likely to resort, we give below a synopsis of the game laws in each of those States for the various kinds of game. As Iowa is one where many will resort to, we wish to draw special attention to the clause in the law which prohibits non-residents from shipping game out of the State.

ILLINOIS.—15th of August to January 1st, deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens and ruffed grouse; 15th of August to April 15th, wild geese, ducks, Wilson snipe, brant, and other water fowl; October 1st to January 1st, quail; July 1st to January 1st, woodcock.

COLORADO.—1st September to October 31st prairie chickens; September 1st to November 30th wild turkeys and mountain grouse; August 15th to May 15th wild geese, ducks, snipe, curlew and plover; October 1st to November 30th, quail, the four years limitation expiring this year; August 1st to January 1st, elk, deer, mountain sheep and antelope.

KANSAS.—1st of August to March 1st, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse, woodcock, snipe, wild turkeys, deer and elk; October 1st to March 1st, quail.

ARKANSAS.—Prairie chickens, quail, snipe, ducks, etc., etc., can be shot at any time.

MINNESOTA.—15th August to October 31st prairie chickens, white breasted and sharp tailed grouse; September 1st to October 31st, quail; September 1st to November 30th ruffed grouse; July 4th to October 30th woodcock; October 1st to December 15th deer and elk.

MISSOURI.—15th of August to February 1st, prairie chickens; October 1st to February 1st, quail and ruffed grouse; September 1st to April 1st, wild turkeys; July 1st to January 1st, woodcock; September 1st to January 15th, deer.

IOWA.—15th of August to December 1st, prairie chickens; July 1st to January 1st, woodcock; September 12th to December 15th, ruffed grouse; September 1st to February 1st, wild turkeys; October 1st to January 1st, quail; September 1st to January 1st, deer and elk.

It is not lawful for other than residents of the State of Iowa to ship game to any one out of it; residents are restricted to one dozen a day, but an affidavit must be first made before some one authorized to administer oaths that the party shipping is a resident of the State; that the game is not shipped for sale or profit; the number of head of game and the name of the person to whom shipped, and the post office address must be stated; and a copy of the affidavit indorsed "a true copy of the original" must be handed to the express agent or carrier, to protect him from prosecution for illicit traffic in game.

MISSISSIPPI.—15th of September to April 1st, quail; September 15th to May 1st, wild turkeys; September 15th to May 15th, deer.

OHIO.—Quail and prairie chickens can not be shot until November 15 1877; November 1st to January 15th, wild turkeys; September 1st to January 1st, ruffed grouse and blue winged teal; September 1st to April 1st, wood, mallard and other ducks; July 4th to January 1st, woodcock.

MICHIGAN.—1st of September to January 1st, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse, wood duck, teal, mallard, and any water fowl; July 5th to January 1st, woodcock; October 1st to December 31st, wild turkeys and quail; August 1st to December 15th, in the Upper Peninsula, and September 15th to December 15th, in the Lower Peninsula, deer and elk.

WISCONSIN.—15th of August to November 15th, prairie chickens; July 4th to November 15th, woodcock; September 15th to January 1st, ruffed grouse and quail; September 1st to February 1st, ducks, geese, and other water fowl; August 15th to December 15th, deer. It is unlawful to hunt deer with dogs.

INDIANA.—15th of August to February 1st, prairie chickens; October 1st to February 1st, quail; October 1st to January 1st, deer, snipe, ducks, geese, brant and other water fowls; woodcock not protected by law.

NEVADA.—1st September to April 1st, ruffed grouse, sage chickens, prairie chickens, quail, woodcock, geese, wood-ducks, teal, other ducks, brant, swans, sand-hill cranes, plover, snipe; July 1st to January 1st, deer, antelope, elk, mountain sheep or goats.

NEBRASKA.—1st of August to January 1st, prairie chickens, ruffed grouse, sage chickens, woodcock; October 1st to January 1st, quail and wild turkeys, buffalo, elk, mountain sheep, deer and antelope.

FIELD TRIALS.—On our first page will be found a field trial scene engraved from a photograph, from a sketch taken on the spot, presented to us some time since by the Rev. J. Cumming Macdonald. The subject, which it illustrates, the code of rules for governing field trials, by Capt. John M. Taylor, will be found in our kennel columns, which we commend to the attention of the committee of the National Kennel Club on trial rules.

THE BUFFALO MEETING.

Buffalo has been the motor toward bringing the trotting horse into prominence. Here the East and West meet in friendly rivalry, and the hosts attend every year to witness the tests of speed and by them judge what progress has been made in breeding. The eleventh annual meeting was a complete success. The attendance was large throughout, and with clear skies and a fine track; the racing was first-class. On August 1st, the opening day, the attendance was estimated at 12,000 persons, and they were amply repaid by witnessing two of the hardest contests of the season. The first or slow race for the 2:36 class required six heats to determine the winner, who ultimately turned up in the fine grey mare Irene by Canavan's Grey Eagle. Having been beaten in turn by Enfield and Mambrino Kate at Chicago and Cleveland respectively, her revenge, though hard earned, must have been a gratifying circumstance to her owner and backers. The Southern Division were sadly mortified over the defeat of Enfield, who had been strongly supported. The 2:24 class purse was wrested from a capital field of eight, by the game St. Louis gelding, Little Fred. He has thus far been uniformly successful, proving himself possessed of great speed and staying qualities of steel. The fine mare Amy B., captured the second and third heats in the first of which she was forced to a record of 2:19½. On the second day a marked increase in the attendance was noticeable, a fact due to the attempt by Lula to beat the Maid's 2:14. In addition two excellent fields of horses were ready for the 2:29 and 2:22 class purses. The former was won by the Bashaw stallion Gen. Grant, and Mattie who was a strong opponent for honors got herself a record in the third heat of 2:22½, beating the favorite out by a length. Grant's steadiness and speed has made him considered invincible by the Western Division and they are reaping a big harvest. No one will gainsay the great merits of this stallion, and we still expect great things of him. Victory perched on the banners of the California stable for the 2:22 race. Sam Purdy the son of Geo. M. Patchen Jr., after losing the first heat to Cosette defeated her, and another strong aspirant in Prospero in three straight heats. The pace was hot, 2:20½ was marked to the stallion. Lula's display to beat time, though a feature of the day, did not create any great amount of enthusiasm. Her best heat was 2:16½, and it was conceded that she was not up to her best form. The third day's event brought out an immense crowd, many estimating the attendance at 30,000. The events of the day were for the 2:32 and "free for all" classes. In the former a great deal of time was consumed in scoring, and in the second heat it was evident that a dishonest combination existed. Foul driving and jockeying was in order, "but there is many a slip," and to the chagrin of the ring the fine bay stallion Thorndale, by Alexander's Abdallah, slipped in two heats. This is a great year for stallions on the trotting turf, and their successes through the Septilateral will explode the idea that they can't stay and trot. Thorndale won his race in gallant style, defeating the favorites, and placing his name with the highest in the "niche" of trotting fame. The fastest heat, which was the fourth, is credited to him in 2:20. Previous to this race his record was 2:54. The "free for all" trot developed the three fastest heats on record, and what other but the wonderful Maid could accomplish this? The almost invincible Smuggler fresh from his late victories came in for a large share of applause, but to the dismay of his backers he was, owing to his unsteadiness, sent to the barn after the second heat, his attempt to beat the flag proving futile. The time was 2:16, 2:15½, and 2:15. The wind up of the meeting on the fourth day showed a remarkable falling off in the attendance, the enthusiasm evidently being spent on the greater attractions of the day previous. Elsie Good, a chestnut mare by Blue Bull, defeating a field of six in three heats for the 2:26 purse, the best heat being 2:23½.

The last race of the meeting was for the 2:20 class. The winner turned up in Rarus, a son of Conklin's Abdallah. The favorite, May Queen, was allowed to be drawn after the first heat, and the grave charge of poisoning was attributed to her defeat. The Eleventh Annual Buffalo meeting, just closed, will be an occasion long to be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present.

THE ROVING ROXIE.—Such is the name she should be known by in future, at least so Col. Mansur, the proprietor of Dexter Park, in this city thinks, for he has reported her for suspension, with her driver and owner as "roving characters." Roxie is a bay mare of no great publicly demonstrated speed, but apparently a sound, steady trotter, easily handled. The supposition is that she is a "winger," and having rung the changes in the various classes in parts unknown, was brought West and entered in the "slow" purses at Dexter Park, as well as at the several meetings of the Illinois Circuit. Her handlers evidently found that the company would be "too warm," or that some parties present knew the true merits of the mare—for she did not fill her engagements, but folding her "clothing" around her "silently stole away," and now Col. Mansur and the managers of other Illinois tracks are inquiring for that "ten per cent." But Roving Roxie has gone to fresh fields and pastures new, where the pace will not be too hot, or the knowledge of her capabilities too great. If the managers of tracks will go upon the credit system with every loafer that leads around a repeater, they will have to enquire for their cash without response. There is no redress, gentlemen. The only way to secure your entrance money, and break the whole gang of roving "wingers" and experimentalists, is *cash with the entry*.

KANSAS CITY (MO.) FAIR ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

—In its proper place will be found the advertisement of this enterprising organization. Previous meetings held under the auspices of this association have been highly attractive, and every accommodation will be looked after for those who are present. Kansas City is one of the liveliest towns of the great Southwest. She has plenty of loyal sportsmen, and past successes have encouraged the Directors to increase the amount of monied premiums. For this their annual Fall meeting they throw out their banner headed with \$5,450 in purses, covering a six day's meeting, commencing on September 18th. There are three races set down for the first day; the first of which is a purse of \$400 trotting for the 2:45 class; second a running purse of \$100, mile dash for all ages; and third a running stake for two year olds, dash of five furlongs, entrance, \$25, the association adding \$100. The second day has two events, a trotting purse of \$400 for 2:39 class horses, and a running purse of \$500 open to all; mile heats, 3 in 5. The events for the third day are a trotting purse of \$400 for 3:00 class, and a running stake for three year-olds, one mile and repeat. The fourth day comprises three events; the first a grand purse of \$1,000 "free-to-all" trotting, a running premium of \$200 open to all, half-mile heats, 3 in 5, with weights to rule, and the third will be a novelty in its rig and gait, viz: to saddle trotting, pacing, or racking; the purse for this contest is \$100. On the fifth day the sport will commence with a trot for the 2:35 class purse, \$400, followed by an "open-to-all" running purse of \$600, two mile heats, and closing with a stake, dash of one and a half miles, the entrance to which is \$25, the Association adding \$200. On Saturday, the closing day of meeting, there are three events on the card; the first a trotting purse of \$400 for 2:26 horses; a running stake for two-year-olds follow, dash of one mile, \$25 entrance, and \$150 added; and the wind-up will be a consolation purse of \$250, for horses that have started and not won a race at the meeting. The trotting races will be governed by the National rules, and the running by the rules of the Lexington Association. Entries to trotting races will close September 9th, at 9 o'clock P. M. Running, except stakes, the evening previous to the race. Any information desired will be cheerfully furnished by the efficient secretary, D. C. Hall, Kansas City, Mo.

ENFORCING THE RULES.—The fearless and prompt action of the management at the Buffalo Driving Park Association, in dealing with fraud, and foul driving, has been become proverbial. The "Directorial Axe" has expelled Dan Mace, the driver of the mare Frank, and Rood, the driver of the gelding Allen, for jockeying and foul driving in the 2:32 class trot on August 3d; also Frank Van Ness, the driver and reputed part-owner of the horse Albermarle, for an attempt to perpetrate fraud by "pulling" Albermarle so as to prevent his winning the race, and have also ruled Albermarle from the track.

OFF FOR THE PRAIRIES.—Among the many parties starting for the prairies on the 15th is a large delegation from St. Louis, among whom are Messrs. J. W. Munson and Jeff Clark. Mr. E. C. Sterling passed through the city on Monday en route for Lake City, Minnesota, where with Messrs. Dilley and Zimmerman he will take the field. The symmetrical Tom will accompany him.

HARDER YET.—The stranger in Philadelphia who has been for a month trying to find a man by the name of Smith, whom he met five years ago, has become disgusted and intends to leave for St. Louis to see if he can find an honest detective. Unfortunate being, another disappointment is in store for you.

THE ROCHESTER MEETING.—As we go to press, the Rochester meetings in full tide of success. The 2:26 class trot was won by Gov. Sprague in three heats. Time, 2:24, 2:21½ and 2:23. The 2:24 class race, was captured by Little Fred, he again reducing his record. The time was 2:21, 2:22, 2:21.

PERSONAL.—On Monday we had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. J. S. Wood, of Quincy, who was on a short visit to the city. Mr. Wood reports great interest in field sports among the sportsmen in Quincy, and the prospects for game this Fall superior to that for many years previous.

CHICAGO SHOT.—In another column will be found the advertisement of the Chicago shot tower Co., manufacturers of drop and buck shot of the best quality. This company do an immense business in shot, supplying almost the entire West.

DR. COUES.—On Monday last we had the pleasure of a call from Dr. Elliott Coues, on his way through to join the Hayden surveying expedition. The best wishes of the Dr.'s numerous friends go with him for a pleasant time, and a return with renewed health.

DECLINES THE HONOR.—Col. Litchfield requests us to return his thanks to Mr. John T. Clark, of Omaha, for the proposed compliment of naming his colt after him, but respectfully declines the honor.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *THE CHICAGO FIELD* are reminded that the subscription price of the paper is four dollars a year in advance.

COUNT SHORB.—The attractions of Evanston, Wyoming, are so great that Count Shorb is there and likely to remain some time.

—Mr. J. H. Acklin, of Louisiana, has been nominated for Member of Congress; we hope he will be elected.

Game and Shooting.

Sportsmen's Association Fixtures for 1876.

Illinois State Sportsmen's Association, Audubon Club rooms—Chicago, Aug. 28th.
 Maryland Association for the Protection and Preservation of Fish and Game—Baltimore, Sept. 19th.
 Tennessee State Sportsmen's Association—Memphis, Nov. 18th.
 National Sportsmen's Association—Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Aug. 29th.
 Missouri State Sportsmen's Association—Sedalia, Nov. 15th.
 Massachusetts State Sportsmen's Association—Bay State House, Worcester, Dec. 7th.

Chicago Game—Their Migratory Habits, Etc.

CHICAGO, July 24th.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Well the Centennial has come and gone, and if anything living in Chicago has reason to rejoice, it is the thing pigeons. They were miserable all day. What with fire crackers, torpedoes, brass bands, and other instruments of torture, they could find no place to rest their feet during the entire celebration without being scared almost out of their wits. They were as bad off as their remote ancestor that Admiral Noah sent out from his flagship, to find a landing for his assorted cargo of fleas, mosquitoes, bed bugs, flies, snakes and such like. It is a matter of grave doubt if the human race has been benefitted at all by his finding a landing at all; however he "spliced the main brace" in several places, and I suppose we must endure the result of his voyage. At night the night-hawks that nest upon the gravelled roofing of buildings became frightened at the rockets, Roman candles, etc., and set off heavenward with that peculiar pake, pake, which seems to embrace all the music with which they are acquainted. There may have been other night hawks under the roof without wings, that migrated to the sidewalks below later in the evening. And then the cats! The hotel in which we are stopping is built upon three sides of a square; the remaining side has a long one story structure, apparently constructed for the purpose of holding cat conventions; and there was a fine attendance on the evening aforesaid. They had just commenced the exercises with a song, when some wicked boys discovered them, and commenced a fire of hand grenades, fire balls, stones, bricks and other movable commodities upon them, causing a dispersion of the assemblage with that catarrhal sneeze peculiar to pussy when she is not pleased. When they reached the ground what pet dogs there were about the premises reinforced them, and put in their bass music to great advantage. On surveying the premises next morning, from the quantity of debris surrounding the building, consisting of broken tumblers, pitchers, boot jacks old shoes, and crockery, it must have been the favorite place of holding reunions for a great length of time.

In your last issue the question is asked do quails migrate? In the fall of the year they used to come through the city from the North, and get scattered, apparently bewildered in many cases, and fly against the buildings on Lake street, getting stunned, so as to be caught with the hand. Of late years I have not noticed so many as formerly.

Prairie chickens do emigrate. I have seen them return in May across the Kankakee at Wilmington, commencing at sunrise and continuing their flight for an hour or two. They would come in sight as far as the eye could see them (about two gun shots high), and by having a man stationed at the east end of Jackson's Grove, about seven miles distant, the flight would be continued till out of sight, not one alighting in that distance. They generally came in flocks of about thirty, giving a few strokes of their side wheels to get the proper velocity, and then sail away. This was their mode of traveling on their migration.

About the same time the golden back plover would come, in flocks resembling pigeons; indeed they are often mistaken for them. They would stop more or less in their favorite feeding grounds, (and they apparently knew every station) and then resume their hegira northward.

In your last there is mention made of woodcock shooting in various localities. They were never very plenty in the West. On the islands in the Mississippi, about Savanna, in Carroll county, Ill., a good bag could occasionally be made, but it took work to do it, owing to the thick undergrowth. On 4th of July, at Joliet, self, brother, and two others, comprising all the wing shots in that bailiwick at that time, would go out the day before—two up, and two down the river, and pick up about sixty, about all that bred in that vicinity. The ice for the occasion was brought from Chicago in the boot of the stage. What was lacking in game was made up with roasted pigs, beef, and everything that the ground could produce in season, all donated free. Sometimes a circus would come along with an eye to business. On one occasion there was a fat, good natured constable detailed to preserve order, a man of powerful frame. During the performance the ring master apparently got out of humor with the clown, and cried put him out, put him out; over the railing went the peacemaker, and seizing Mr. Clown, to take him to the calaboose, the ground and lofty tumbling between the two was the best of the performance, the constable acting as he thought, in the strict line of his duty, and the clown thinking, probably, that he was seized by a gorilla that would carry him off to the woods and eat him up in this, then wild country. Honors were about easy between the two, but that constable was always re-elected till he moved west of the Mississippi.

I am digressing from ornithology, but there were many such things at an early day that made life agreeable.

Getting off at Ainsworth Station on the Calumet, thirteen miles from the city, and going up the river, there used to be good snipe shooting. I am told it is not so now, as the dogs getting off of the cars will not work. There are so many rendering and other establishments of the kind there, that they are not pleased with the atmosphere, but there is said to be a sausage manufactory in the neighborhood, and, as dog is cheaper than hog in the manufacture of sausages, they may be lamenting the absence of departed friends done up in cases, therefore will not work, and the shooting is ruined in that locality.

At the coming session of the legislature a general fish law for the State should be passed, and a fish commission appointed, similar to those of most of the other States. Sorry am I to say that Illinois is sadly behind her sister States in this respect. Our constitution provides that all laws of a public nature should be general in their application. Well, it is not necessary to include the Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash rivers that skirt our shores, as they do not lay within our State, and the source from whence they draw their supply is practically inexhaustible, the same as Lake Michigan; but the smaller rivers should be protected, as we have few inland lakes with which Wisconsin and Minnesota are so sin-

gularly blest. Sol Hopkins, the member from our city that especially represents the birds, fishes, and fur-bearing animals, among his other duties should see to this, and that they should have a chance to climb around all the dams across the streams.

Pelicans used to be very plenty on the prairie between here and the AuxPlain; they walked in Indian file, and when the mirage was complete, they loomed up as large as a first-class cavalry man on horseback. They have a peculiar way of feeding, much like that of our bankers and brokers now-a-days. They have on the inside of the lower bill a lot of integuments, resembling fish worms; and, setting in the shallow water and laying their necks close to the bottom, they raise up the upper bill, and the foolish fish, supposing it to be a restaurant for fish, go in, when the bank closes and the deposits are reposed into the sack that they carry under the lower bill; and then the bank re-opens. Alligators feed much in the same way, although they have a peculiar fancy for young Africans and pigs when they get too near the bank of a stream. Many a young Miss sighs over the plaintive imaginary notes of "The Dying Swan;" nothing can be more illusive. If she could hear about five hundred of these birds sitting in the evening in the middle of Calumet lake—singing, she would think all the cross-cut saws in Christendom were being filed at once.

The "Hutchins' Goose" that used to be so plentiful on the wheat fields opposite Lockport, have almost entirely disappeared. They are about one-third of the size of the Canada Goose, marked exactly like them, and fly in flocks like black birds, not regularly as other varieties of geese do in a line, or in the shape of a triangle, or the two sides thereof. I have seen only one in our markets for the past dozen years. The Snow Goose is rare in this region, although innumerable on the coast of California. They are a pure white, except the tips of the wings, and are not much esteemed for food; but I will write up the game, &c., of the Pacific coast when I reach my notes on the subject. I guess I will bore your readers to death with my early recollections of shooting &c. about Chicago many years ago.

I asked a fish dealer, a few days ago, what those were? pointing to a bunch of salt water fish. "Thems' heels sir," was the reply.

I am tired, and I guess you are.

CALAMINK.

Woodcock and Quail—A Plea for the Wild Pigeon.

COLUMBUS, IND., Aug. 1, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Woodcock shooting—which is never good in this vicinity—is almost a failure this year. One afternoon lately, with a friend and a good dog, on ground that in years past afforded us some sport in cock shooting, we put up two birds only. With the average pressure old Prob. is carrying at present, a very little woodcock shooting goes a great way. The prospect for quail was never better in this section; from every neighborhood reports come in of heavy crops of the beauties. We had fine shooting last season in localities where the floods did not destroy the young broods; but this season has been favorable in every locality alike, and our shooters are jubilant over the prospects. Scores could be given of quail shooting last season that would put to shame the five, ten, and fifteen bird tournaments that seem to be all the rage at present.

I don't wish to deride or make light of any sportsman's pet hobby, but would ask, did any gentleman of them all ever see a coop of the once beautiful wild pigeons, on a sultry day, as they were seen at Indianapolis at the late tournament, and see the poor little fellows with the tips of their heads raw and bleeding in attempting to escape from the coops, mouth wide open, and gasping for breath, plumage soiled and filthy, without feeling compunctions of conscience? Gentle, magnanimous sportsman, when next you step up to the score with your deadly breech-loader, pause before you call "pull," and think of the dirty, shrinking little innocent in the trap before you, once as free to come and go where he listeth as yourself; now, by the net of the fowler, torn from its nest of squabs, cooped up in a narrow space, with the thermometer dallying around 100 deg., shipped hundreds of miles, suffering all the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta, to suffer an ignominious death, often from its inability to fly out of bounds, only to show the gaping crowd what a splendid shot you are, and decide who takes the pot.

Is this to be the fate of the wild pigeon of America, whose grand countless host once filled the great naturalist Audubon with wonder? They are followed from one end of the land to the other by greedy sharks, who catch them by thousands near their nesting places. A few years ago there was a large roost and nesting place in Brown county, in this State, and with the birds came this greedy horde of netters who, during the whole of the breeding season, "plied their vocation, and shipped thousands of birds," off their nests, thus doing double execution. When the pigeons left, the telegraph was called to the aid of the netters, the story was told of the locality of the birds; on the wings of steam the sharks were at the roost almost before it was firmly established, ready for wholesale destruction.

Is it possible that the shooting clubs of America, instead of being the protectors of all birds—birds of prey excepted—have become aiders and abettors in the extermination of one of our most beautiful and interesting birds.

Some will argue that pigeons are not game birds. Neither are doves, larks, and many others that are protected by law. Then why not the pigeon? Others again will say that they are too numerous to be exterminated. The same was said of the buffalo of the plains. How is it to-day? How will it be in a few years, if the present state of things continue? There can be but one solution of the question—extermination!

It lies with the clubs of the different States to see that laws are enacted to prevent the netting of pigeons at all times, as well as grouse, quail and fish. You can do it. Say to these fellows who follow the birds from State to State: Out of our State; we will have none of you! A few years ago the sky was often darkened with pigeons flying over, and our woods and fields were alive with them; but now, except at rare intervals, we never see them. It would seem that in taking no steps towards prohibiting netting and other devices to catch pigeons, the clubs that still persist in the old practices of encouraging the pot-hunters by buying their game, "are killing the goose that lays the golden egg," for in a very few years, if this thing is persisted in, tournaments will play out for the want of birds. I would like to hear through the FIELD from brother sportsmen on this subject.

The foregoing remarks were suggested by observations taken during the late tournament at Indianapolis, and are addressed to the thinking sportsmen of this country, and not to those men who are interested in catching and dealing in the birds; nor to the professional sharps who are always found at gatherings of the kind mentioned. Some men

argue that pigeon shooting affords fine practice. Practice on what? Surely not on game shooting! I know men who are fair shots at the trap, who, if put out rough-and-tumble in the field, through brake and briar, cornstalk and thicket, will scarcely bag enough birds in a day for their suppers, whilst others, who make a poor score at the trap, are fine field shots. I have already said more on this subject than I intended; but the recollection of how the little birds looked and seemed to suffer, and the dead birds that had to be thrown out each morning, call loudly on any one who has a spark of feeling in his nature to say a few words in their behalf.

"Ky."

Prairie Chickens in the Southwest.

SA. LOUIS, AUG. 1st, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—As only two weeks remain before the chicken season opens, it may not be amiss to call attention to the Southwest. No doubt many of your readers are undecided where to go for their summer or fall chickens, and suggestions are in order. From experience in Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, I incline decidedly to the latter—along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway—from Sedalia to the Indian nation, and even below. Sportsmen from Chicago or the East have no change of cars to Sedalia, Mo., or any point on the line of the M., K. & T. railway. The charges for dogs on this road are light, and the cars are as handsome and comfortable as on any road in the country. No charge for guns and traps if under the hundredth's weight. At Parsons there is a railroad running northwest to Emporia, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, and beyond to Junction City, on the K. P. All along this route the shooting is fine. At Fort Scott another railroad runs north to Kansas City, through a splendid game country; and south to Baxter Springs. At points on these roads the chickens are plentiful, and the accommodations good. Strangers can stop over at Sedalia long enough to get acquainted with Mr. J. D. Brown, (everybody in the place knows him,) and get more valuable information than from any man in the country. He knows all the good points for sport, and all the good sportsmen in the Southwest. Parties coming from the East need make no preparations for the shooting till they reach Sedalia. Everything necessary can be had there. Special rates can be had over most of the roads, by parties of five or over. Game can be shipped back home to friends twice daily, at moderate cost.

The climate in the southwest, in the late summer and fall, is unequalled by any other part of the country. I have shot there in August, and as late as November and December, and I can say with truth I felt less fatigue at all times than at any other place I ever shot. At Chetopa the charges for teams, hotel, etc., are light. I hired last season a good double team and first class covered spring wagon, four-seated, with the driver, for \$3 per day. The board at the hotel was \$1.50 per day—or \$7 per week. Good dogs are plentiful, and, as a general thing, far more useful than our fine city dogs, though I advise taking one's dogs along. "Don't encumber yourself with your gun" is my advice to eastern sportsmen coming west. Everything else can be bought near the grounds. I believe one trip to the southwest will demonstrate its superiority to any candid mind.

J. W. M.

Gatchell Victorious—Rail and Quail Shooting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—At last Justice Weaver has rendered his decision in the case of Gatchell vs. The D. C. Game Club. He decides that pigeon shooting comes under the law relating to cruelty, and he has fined the shooters for "being so naughty." An appeal has been taken to the higher court, and I hope and trust such decision may be reversed. To me it would seem just as much right to arrest a man in the field for happening to wing a bird as to arrest him for winging a pigeon from a trap. But we await in patience the result.

The season is near at hand when, I imagine, I can see the dogs point, and hear the guns crack as the chickens rise out of the stubble. I envy you the sport and am sorry that circumstances are such that I cannot participate. I hope some day to have a share in that most enjoyable sport.

On the 1st of September we commence our reed bird and ortolan shooting. The marshes in this vicinity are full in the season and good sport can be had on them. The market shooters are being watched so closely that they will have mighty little opportunity to bring in their wares before the season opens.

On the marshes of the Patuxent, the greatest rail grounds south of Philadelphia, the season does not open until the 15th of September, and persons not residents, cannot shoot without a permit from the land owners adjacent to the marshes. This will protect the birds to a great extent and prevent the market shooters from Baltimore and Washington monopolizing all the shooting, as they have done in former years.

The District laws allow quail to be shot from the 1st October, and the indications are that the birds will be numerous around the city and in the adjoining counties. Already dogs are being regularly exercised, so as to have them in good condition by the time the season opens.

Our boat clubs keep unusually quiet, and I can hear of no approaching races. I hope to see one of our clubs represented at Philadelphia.

Our gentlemen shooters are giving the woodcock a rest while they are moulting, and hope to see them again in October. The best bag I hear of was twenty in a few hours shooting.

JACK SNIPE.

Woodcock Shooting.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., AUG. 7, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Last month I sent you the results of woodcock shooting in this vicinity, and promised that, did I learn anything farther of interest, to send it to you. I have to-day seen Mr. Jos. Crugom, one of our most persistent woodcock hunters, and a capital shot. He went from here on the opening of the season, to Wright's Ferry, in the Wisconsin Valley, a few miles up from Prairie du Chien. He says that from the 4th to the 10th of July, there were very few birds to be found in the bottoms; but from the latter date up to the present time he averaged 30 birds a day, and shipped them here and to New York at a good figure. He reports the young partridge in abundance, and thinks this Fall will give some of the finest partridge shooting that has been had for years. Also, he says that there is a very fair showing of young quail in Crawford county, and prospects of fair shooting in season. I consider him reliable, and I think his woodcock shooting the best that I have yet heard of this season.

BLUE JAY.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 411.)

Whitman to Burges.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—In your paper of the 24th inst., I find a reply from Mr. Burges to my article of July 10th. I am very much surprised to find that he considers it evident, from the severity of my answer to his "Smithsonian Theory," that I must have considered it personal. He is very much mistaken, as there is none I more highly respect as a gentleman and a writer, and whose articles on canine matters I have read with so much pleasure; yet, I am free to acknowledge I cannot agree with all of them. As I viewed the theories he presented under the head of "Smithsonian Theories," they were all native dogs are curs; only dogs whose pedigree has been carefully preserved are of any account; although a native prove superior in all the points required by the standard adopted at bench shows, an inferior animal having a pedigree should if nearly equal be given the prize over him; also that an injustice would be done to imported dogs to class them in with natives on the bench, etc. I could not agree with him in these assertions. I am not disposed to detract one particle from the value of recent importations. I have now a pair of Irish setters, a dog pup by Carlowitz out of Lu, and am expecting one out of Queen Mab by Rock, which clearly shows I think well of them; and mean to test their field qualities under the best of training, and shall then be free to speak of them as I find them. Mr. Burges admits, as I supposed any sane man would, that all the progeny may not turn out first-class; it would be unreasonable to expect this, but no one, I think will deny that some good dogs have been bred from native stock. Before going further I will give my version of what native stock is. I consider any dog bred in America a native; if he be bred from English setters, a native English setter; if from Irish parents, a native Irish setter. He certainly is not imported, and what can he be but a native. The recent importations are not the first that have crossed the briny deep, and whose blood now courses in the veins of many of our native stock. If not, where did the breed of setters used by sportsmen for years, originate. Regarding gun shyness, Mr. Burges in his work entitled "The American Kennel and Sporting Field," says: "This fault, one of the worst and hardest to eradicate in an adult animal, can be prevented, or if present can be cured without much trouble in young whelps. I am confident gun shyness is hereditary, but I am just as certain that I can completely cure every whelp by the time he is three months old, although it be bred from gun shy parents—or at least a gun shy sire." From the above I certainly felt justified in saying he considered it no great detriment for a whelp to have a gun shy sire. I think as he does, it is easily cured, and that more whelps are gun shy from improper handling than by nature. This taking a pup into the field and shooting full charges over him before he has well heard the sound of a gun, will invariably cause him to shrink back if he does not leave for home. I have reclaimed dogs three years old by careful handling in a short time. I should not part with a dog, good in all other points, because gun shy, until I had made an effort to eradicate it; dogs naturally timid in other respects if not carefully handled, are liable to be gun shy.

Mr. Burges is so anxious to have me name one dog that has any public reputation for which a pedigree is not claimed, that I will name "Grouse," formerly owned by me, but now by S. A. Kaye, of Chicago. This dog has twice taken first honors in native English setter class, as best stock dog shown—the last time Mr. Burges was one of the judges; his progeny at Memphis, took first honors in English setter puppy class, also second honors in English setter class—imported stock or their progeny in both classes, competing against him. Judges: A. Burges and J. M. Taylor, of Virginia. Also at Chicago, one of his progeny took first honors in native English setters under one year old. Mr. Burges being one of the judges. His reputation and that of his progeny in the field was always A. 1. He never won a field trial, because he was never entered for one; and from such information as I have at hand, I am led to believe the same was the case with "Kent," who Mr. Burges says never won a field trial. If I am wrong I am willing to be corrected.

This discussion of native vs. imported may be tiresome to your many readers, and I have neither the time nor inclination to take up the valuable space in your paper; but my firm conviction is, that our present race of setters are not all curs; that they will be improved by the infusion of new blood I concede, but if a correct record of each setter is not kept, and some ten years hence no pedigree can be given of the sons and daughters of our recent importations, I should be very sorry to admit on that account they were curs. J. H. WHITMAN.

No Dog Too Far Gone.

NEWARK, N. J., August 1, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—It has for some time been my intention to express the gratification we experience in our office over your journal. Its regular delivery is looked forward to with pleasure, and its contents covering much interesting matter is highly commendatory of your ability as a journalist. We wish you a hearty "God speed." I, like many other of your readers, am deeply interested in the items of your numerous correspondents on kennel matters, and especially that portion covering the breaking and training of dogs; these I endeavor to digest thoroughly, in order to discover if possible, something out of the old worn out rut system of dog breaking; the same nearly as often proving a failure as a success. I say this, I have looked for, but I have not found it. I see check cords, check collars, etc., etc., as the great fundamental ideas.

Now, Sir, I am not a breaker or trainer, but am interested in a friend who is, and who, I think, is the only scientific trainer I ever saw or heard of. His method I am not at liberty to divulge, but I will stake my reputation that with him there is *no such thing as fail*. Dogs I think are not properly understood. There is much else to be done besides simply teaching them necessary acquirements as a well-broken hunter, and spoiling a large proportion in the effort to accomplish this; and as long as we continue in the old beaten rut we shall have inferior broken and ruined dogs. My friends in several instances (and I think we all have the same experience) have placed their dogs with trainers of good reputation—some turned out very well, while others have been returned worse than worthless, with the gratifying encouragement for the outlay to waste as little ammunition as possible in shooting them. Such results I claim are entirely uncalled for, and need not be, provided the dog has nose enough to scent a bird, and even then can be made a good dog in every other respect; but such no man wastes time on, hence it is dogs of good stock only of which I speak. This uncertainty of result in the present system of breaking is the point to which I especially refer. I will venture the assertion that any bird dog, their noses being equal or as near so as is usually the case in dogs of good stock, can be broken one as good as the other, and without failure to *own in a thousand*; and I will go further and say that if any gentleman has a dog with good nose, I care not how spoiled and worthless he is in other respects (the worse the better to suit me), one that has been given up as incurable and fitted only for the manure heap, I will guarantee him made over into a good dog as further proof of my assertion. Now, when this can be accomplished with such worthless curs, is there any reason why they should ever get in this condition? I say, no. I regret the claims upon my confidence prevents me from imparting the system of the gentleman referred to to the public; but I will say that the day of check cords, check collars and other absurdities of the same ilk has gone by to insure a positive and well-broken dog, and any one credulous enough to inquire as to what has been done, can write to Henry G. Scudder, Esq., Huntington, L. I., and see what was done for his black and tan Gordon setter "Grant," and several others whom I might mention if desirable. I will reserve further remarks on this subject for a future article. JERSEY.

Antidote for Strychnine.

PARIS, ILL., July 27, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I am pleased to send you an antidote for strychnine poisoning. It may not be fresh to many, but I have never heard of it before. It originated with our druggist, Dr. Birkford, and he has not as yet lost a case. Only last evening (July 26th) while driving out on the road, my pointer picked up some meat or other substance which contained strychnine. A few moments after returning home he was seized with spasms and became quite stiff. I went post-haste to the drug store and procured the medicine—*Canabis Indica*—and upon my arrival home he was free from the first spasm, but was stiff and his jaws were set. I passed the dose down his throat and he showed his movements for an hour, and perceived no indications of a second spasm, and in two hours he was as well as ever. Dr. Birkford has saved his own dog's life twice, and many of the owners of valuable pointers and setters of this city are grateful for his services in preserving their canines for future sport in the hunting field. Those who have occasion to use this medicine will confer a favor by reporting the result to the FIELD.

Recipe.—Fluid extract *Canabis Indica* (Indian Hemp). Dose, one teaspoonful, diluted in twice the quantity of water. Should the first dose not cure, and you see symptoms of another spasm coming on, give another dose as before, by opening the mouth and pouring it down. S. H. P.

DISLOYAL.—A German paper announces the arrest and punishment of a certain Herr Jox, convicted of having corrupted the loyalty of his dog because the animal would refuse food when offered him in the name of Prince Bismark, and eagerly gobble it up in the name of the Holy Father.

The International Dog Show.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—As will be seen in another communication from me, the entries for this show will remain open till the 20th inst. Entries will be taken up to the 1st of September, but entries made after the 20th inst. will not be included in the official catalogue, although they will be entitled to compete the same as dogs previously entered. I need not point out to intending visitors the advantage of having their dogs entered in the catalogue, as a much better chance is afforded to intending purchasers of knowing whose property the dogs are, and getting the information necessary as to the breed of the dogs. In allowing the entries to remain open till the 20th, it will give parties from a distance a better chance to enter their dogs, as so many applications for forms of entry have been received, that it would have been impossible to have closed on the 10th; this, moreover, will now give all fanciers an opportunity, who only recently have heard of this show to enter their dogs, as there seems to be a growing desire from all parts of the Union and Canada to be represented at the International Bench Show.

I send blank forms of entry to you, and shall be glad of your valued assistance in getting entries. Yours respectfully,

BURNET LANDRETH,
Chief of Bureau of Agriculture.

A St. Louis Dog Thief Convicted.

ST. LOUIS, July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I enclose with this a notice of the commitment of one Jas. Doyle, for stealing dogs. This matter of dog stealing has become such an intolerable evil, that our sportsmen have determined to make an example and break it up. The St. Louis Gun Club has taken this case in hand, and have secured some of the best legal talent we have to prosecute the case, and, if possible, secure the conviction of every man caught stealing dogs. We can see no reason why a man who steals a dog which costs from \$25 to \$150, should not meet with the same punishment imposed on the man who steals a cow, horse, or any other property. Judge Cady deserves, and will receive the hearty thanks of every true sportsman for the decision just rendered, and we hope at the next term of the criminal court to demonstrate to dog thieves that in Missouri they are no better than other thieves.

We have a great many very well bred and finely trained dogs among our sportsmen. You have already seen and published much of the dogs owned by the Kennel Club, who have a national reputation already; but we have also many dogs of native stock that could, with credit, be shown beside the dogs of other regions, which we hope to demonstrate to you at our next Agricultural Fair in October. DAN.

Preparing for Memphis.

RICHMOND, IND., Aug. 5, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Mr. Morgan starts next week for Gardner, Ill., to have a six week's shoot with his old friend and brother sportsman, James Stevens. He takes with him the following dogs, three of which he will run at Memphis. Duke, a Gordon setter, from Stoddard's Marr and Flora; Leo from Flora and John Davidson's Dash; Belle, sister to Duke; Rose from Duchess by Rufus, also Rapid from Fan, by Rufus. So look out, boys, we are after you. Mr. Stevens has four or five in his kennel at Gardner which are all good; one from Mr. H. A. Harvey's kennel from Cleveland; one from Alec White, Chicago; also one from Mr. Knox's kennel, of Pittsburg. Dick thinks they will find the chickens; if not it will not be the fault of the dogs. G. B. D.

Sport.

CHICAGO, July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Mr. C. G. Hutchinson, a genuine sportsman and good shot, having visited the kennel of Mr. Doering, of the North Side, and examined his fine setters, dropped upon the fine young Irish setter "Sport," which he brought home.

Sport is of a fine breed, and promises to be a winner at some of the bench shows this Fall. He is black, white and tan, and finely feathered out with long glossy hair. Although a young dog, he is very well broken, and minds as well as an old campaigner. Of his performances in the field we cannot yet say, but will tell you about him after the 15th. Mr. Hutchinson expects to have fine times with him this Fall. We think the FIELD the most reliable and best paper of its kind. OCCIDENT.

Spratt's Biscuits.

CHICAGO, August 7, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I am glad to see Norman in your last issue agitate the subject of some of our dealers in sportsmen's goods keeping Spratt's dog biscuits, and I hope it will induce some of our dealers to keep them. If our sportsmen only knew how valuable they are as food for their dogs when off hunting, where it is difficult to get not only the proper food, but in sufficient quantities, not one of them would leave on such a trip without some. One great advantage of them is they can be carried in so compact a space, and are ready prepared for use. GROUSE.

The Color of the Laveracks.

DELAWARE CITY, DEL., July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—Your correspondent, Caractacus, in your issue of July 15th, states the Laverack setter comes of almost every color except red, or red and white; at least, (says he,) I never knew or heard of one.

Mr. Laverack at one time bred from a bitch belonging to a Mr. Walker, (a pure Laverack,) five red whelps, (and Mr. Buckell says they were Irish color,) in a single litter, sired by his black and white dog Jet; but as Jet never sired one of this color before or since, it is reasonable to suspect a mistake somewhere. M. VONCULIN.

Quick Work.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—A vagabond, named Doyle, stole two dogs from Dr. Newby, of this city, on the morning of July 19th. On the 20th he was arrested and put in jail, the dogs having been recovered the day before. On the 28th he was up before the court of criminal correction, and remanded under \$800 bonds to appear before the grand jury in September. He went to jail in default of security, and will very likely stay there. We hope to put him in the penitentiary for two years at least. John D. Johnson will prosecute for the St. Louis Gun Club. J. W. M.

Names Claimed.

HILLSDALE, AUG., 5, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I wish to claim the following names for my Rock-Mab pups, born July 24th.

Dogs.—Robin Hood, lemon and white. Bean, white, lemon ears. Pan, lemon and white. Harlequin, black, white ticked.

Bitches.—Dolly Varden, black, white and tan. Octoroon, black and white, with patch on face. Prue, white, pale lemon ears.

This is the finest litter I have ever seen, every pup being unusually healthy, strong and active. All were engaged months since. ARNOLD BURGESS.

QUEEN.—Mr. Von Culin's (Delaware City, Del.) black-and-tan Gordon setter bitch Queen whelped, August 12th, fourteen—ten dogs and four bitches—all black and white like their sire, the recently imported Laverack dog Don, owned at the Knickerbocker Kennels, Struyvesant Falls, N. Y. Don is by Dash II. out of Moll III., and is own brother to Mr. Llewellyn's celebrated dogs, Prince, Countess and Nellie. So far as prices have been announced, this is the highest-priced dog yet imported, with the single exception of Mr. Burges' Rob Roy. Queen is by Duke (No. 67, A. K. & S. F.); Duke is a grand-son of Idstone's celebrated prize-winner Kent; the dam of Queen is Bess, imported 1868.

JULE.—The white and orange flecked pointer bitch, Jule, belonging to Mr. M. Von Culin, Delaware City, Del. has visited Mr. Brooks' (Stamford Conn.) imported pointer dog Bingo. Jule is out of Waddell's prize bitch Belle by his stock dog, Ben, who is the sire of his noted Dream 2nd, (now dead) and many others of note. Bingo's pedigree shows that he descends from blue blood through seven generations. He was first in the champion puppy class at Manchester, England, 1874, and his sire Mr. Berthet's Rector is winner of many prizes, among them three champion prizes.

NAME CLAIMED.—Mr. W. J. Bickerton, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., claims the name of "Pride of the Frontier," for his Gordon setter dog, whelped March 21, 1875, out of J. E. Fisher's Flirt (No. 74, A. K. & S. F.) by J. L. How's Imp. Duke.

THE LARGEST YET.—Mr. C. A. Mercer writes to an English contemporary: "It may interest some of your readers to know that I have a Mount St. Bernard bitch which had at one litter 21 pups (the first) on Saturday last."

KITE.—Mr. Stoddard's Plunket—Kathleen puppy, Kite, is to be placed in G. W. Campbell's hands to be broken for the Memphis trials of 77.

LIVY.—Mr. J. W. Knox's (Pittsburg, Pa.) recently imported Field Trial bitch Livy whelped July 20th eight beautiful puppies—five dogs and three bitches. They are by Llewellyn's Blue Prince; Livy is by Dan, out of Lill II., and is full sister to field trial winners Leda and Laura.

DREAM.—Waddell and Sherwood's black white-tan pointer bitch Dream has whelped seven—four dogs and three bitches—sired by Waddell's imported dog Ben. Dream is by Old Phil out of Gillespie's Nelly.

ENTRIES FOR THE CENTENNIAL SHOW.—Mr. Von Culin has entered seven dogs in the Centennial Show.—Dr. Webb's Whiskey and her litter of nine puppies by Strong's Pete are to be at the Centennial bench show.

FAN.—Mr. R. H. Gillespie (Stamford, Conn.) has in his kennel a fine litter (four dogs and four bitches) of orange and white setter pups. They are out of Van Derwerken's Fan, by Cumming's Rolla.

DUCK.—Mr. Samuel Finlay's water spaniel bitch Duck, by Patsey out of Flora, bred by J. H. Whitman, has visited Mr. Richard Turtle's Rob, by Sinbad out of Queen, also bred by Mr. Whitman.

SOLD.—C. F. Demuth has purchased a fine Irish water spaniel dog whelp, bred from J. H. Whitman's Queen, by H. J. Edwards' King of the River.

NAME CLAIMED.—Mr. Z. S. Bruner, Petrolia, Pa., claims the name of Flora for his cocker spaniel bitch out of M. P. McKoon's Caper, by Captain.

DIAMOND.—Mr. J. Blackburn's pure Laverack bitch Diamond, by Raymond's Pride of the Border out of Ruby, is visiting Mr. Burges' Rob Roy.

Natural History.

Letters on Ornithology.

BY DR. ELLIOTT COUES, U. S. A.

No. 2.—THE AMERICAN TREE CREEPER.

In this, the second letter of the series which Dr. Rowe desires me to write for his paper, I shall gossip with my readers about a common, very insignificant and little bird—one which, though well-known to naturalists, is apt to be overlooked by other persons. I want to write the little fellow up, for he deserves better acquaintance, as I shall try to show in the sequel, and ought to be more highly appreciated than he generally is.

Before I go on with my "small change" of talk about the creeper, my readers must take without wincing, if they can, a reasonable dose of technicality. The name of the creeper in the language of science is, *Certhia familiaris*. The generic characters, or those which all the different species of *Certhia* share are as follows:

Adaptation to scansorial habits by the structure of the tail and feet. Tail long and strong, formed of 12 rigid, acuminate feathers graduated in length; the shafts are stout, curved and elastic, the points extremely acute, and the whole structure of the feathers closely resembles that seen in the woodpecker family. *Tarsus scutellate*, shorter than the middle toe and claw; anterior toes connate at base for the length of the first joint of the middle one. Lateral toes unequal in length, the inner being much shorter than the outer. Hind toe shorter than its claw. Claws strong, much curved, very sharp, the hinder one of great size; wing with 10 primaries, the first not half as long as the 2d, which is shorter than the third; point of the wing formed by the 3d, 5th quills. Bill about as long as the head, extremely slender, acute, curved; nostrils exposed, narrow, scaled. No rectal vibrissa.



FIG. 2.—Head of American Tree Creeper, with foot adapted for climbing, and tail feather, rigid and acuminate, showing scansorial character, all of natural size.

The American Tree Creeper—the particular species now to be treated, may be known by the following description. It inhabits the wooded portions of temperate North America.

Upper parts dark brown, changing to rusty-brown on the rump, everywhere streaked with ashy-white. This coloration descends to the sides of the head. An obscure whitish superciliary stripe. Under parts dull whitish, sometimes tinged with rusty on the flanks and crissum. Wing-coverts and quills tipped with white, the inner secondaries also with white shaft lines, which, with the tips, contrast with the blackish of their outer webs. Wings also twice crossed with white or tawny-white, the anterior bar broad and occupying both webs of the feathers, the other only on the outer webs near their ends. Tail grayish-brown, immaculate, darker along the shaft, and at the ends of the feathers, sometimes showing obsolete transverse bars. Bill blackish above, mostly flesh-colored or yellowish below; feet brown. Length 5½–5¾; extent, 7½–8; wing, 2½, more or less; tail usually a little longer than the wing, sometimes not so, 2½ to nearly 3 inches.

The general economy of the creepers is peculiar. Their habit of climbing is the most prominent trait; the action is precisely similar to that of the woodpeckers, and quite unlike that of their much nearer relatives, the nuthatches—for the creepers never scramble about head downward, and never move without being propped up by the stiff, elastic tail which is pressed against the support. The structure and grasping power of the feet are much the same as in the nuthatches. The bill differs altogether from the stout, chisel-like instrument with which both woodpeckers and nuthatches bore into the wood either to procure food or to construct a nesting-place, being weak, slender, curved and sharp-pointed. The mandibles may be likened to an extremely delicate pair of forceps, which may be insinuated into the narrowest crevices of the bark to pick out the most minute objects—and a very efficient tool it proves, as used by its skillful and indefatigable owner. The food of the creepers consists chiefly of small insects; sometimes, it is said, they feed upon particles of vegetable matter, such as lichens or mosses. Their nidification is like that of the nuthatches and typical titmice, inasmuch as they nest in holes; but their weak bill is unfit for the labor of digging into wood, and they consequently occupy such natural excavations as they find in decayed wood, or the deserted homes of woodpeckers and other animals. The eggs are numerous, white, speckled. The birds inhabit woodland, and seem to prefer trees of large size. They are not highly musical, and are generally considered songless; yet some close observers say they have heard a succession of modulated notes, by no means unmusical. In plumage, the sexes are alike, and the regular changes are not decided; while the variegated tints, harmonizing with the colors of the bark, are a great safeguard. The activity, or rather the industry, of the creepers is a strong trait; yet they have none of the vivacity and turbulence of the titmice and nuthatches, being, in fact, very sedate and almost demure birds, gliding stealthily about the trees, and likely to elude observation unless narrowly watched. Our species is not regularly migratory. All the species of the genus resemble each other so closely, that it is difficult to say how many there are; we have but one in the United States believed to be identical with that of Europe; there is another species or variety in the warmer parts of America, and several are ascribed to Asia.

Some insight into the general habits and economy of creepers having been thus given, it remains to be more explicitly respecting the species which inhabits North America. I am not aware that the northern limit of its distribution has been accurately determined. Dr. Brewer speaks of its extension "to high northern latitudes," yet the authors of the *Fauna Horeali-Americana* had nothing to say of the bird. The character of the arboreal vegetation probably determines its northerly dispersion, since it is strongly attached to woodland of large growth. But it is known to extend into the British Provinces; Newfoundland and Lake Winnipeg are two of the most northerly localities I find mentioned by writers in this connection. Its distribution in the United States is general in all suitable places; there are scarcely any of

our faunistic lists of any considerable pretensions to completeness in which its name does not occur. Yet it does not appear to have been found in Florida by Allen, a circumstance corroborating Audubon's statement that in some portions of that State alone he had never observed it. It is a common inhabitant of suitable regions throughout the Colorado water-shed.

The leading trait of the brown creeper is its extraordinary industry—the "incomparable assiduity," as it has been well styled, with which it works for a living. Like all good workers, the creeper makes no fuss about it, but just sticks to it. So quietly, yet with such celerity, does it go about its business that it scarcely seems to be at work, but rather to be rambling in an aimless way about the trunks of trees, or at most only caring to see how fast it can scramble up to the top. During all this time, however, the bird is on the alert in the search for insects, which it extracts from their lurking places with such dexterity that its progress is scarcely arrested for a moment; and the numbers of these minute creatures yearly destroyed is simply incalculable. The creeper is strongly attached to the trunks of large trees, being seldom seen foraging on even the larger branches; and it has a great fancy for traveling upward. These two traits combined result in its marked habit of beginning its curious search for insects near the bottom of a tree, and ascending with jerks in a straight or spiral line to the top. Then, if it likes the tree, and thinks it a good place to stay a while longer in, the bird launches itself into the air, and drops down on wing, to begin another ascent, in preference to scrambling down again, as a woodpecker or nuthatch would do. The easy, gliding motion with which it climbs has deceived one writer into stating that the Creeper does not hop along like a woodpecker; but, in fact, the movement is exactly the same in both cases. One of the English writers (Barrington, Zool. 3d ed. ix. p. 3996) describes, however, something peculiar in the position of the feet during the act of climbing: These, he says, are not held parallel with each other, and near together, under the belly, but widely straddled, and thrown so far forward as to form with the end of the tail a surprisingly broad-based isosceles triangle. So nimble is the bird, and such a sly way has it of eluding observation by turning in the opposite direction to that in which a person moves to look after it, that continually interposing the trunk of the tree in the line of vision, that it is no wonder the way it holds its feet long remained unascertained. Many things conspire to screen the queer little bird from any but the most patient and closest scrutiny during its ordinary avocations; and so nearly do its colors correspond with the tints of the bark that it is likely to be overlooked altogether. But its habits are so methodical and undeviating that when one has learned them there is no difficulty. If we are a creeper alight at the base of a tree on the side away from us, we have only to stand still, and keep a sharp lookout for it higher up; in a few moments, its spiral twisting will bring it round to our side; the chief point is to look high enough up, for it is surprising how rapidly the bird ascends. It generally makes the whole journey before dropping on wing to the base of the tree again, or making off to another; sometimes, however, the tree seems to be not to its liking, when as if actuated by a sudden impulse, it abandons an unprofitable search, and flies to a more promising feeding ground.

In thinking about the extraordinary activity of many small birds, one is tempted to ask himself the question, do they ever rest? Who ever saw a creeper, nuthatch, titmouse or goldcrest motionless for any considerable length of time? Very few, I suspect. In the present case of the creeper, however, Audubon has left a note of his observation, showing that even this most indefatigable of insect-hunters requires its period of repose:—"I have observed it when satiated," he says, "remain still and silent as if asleep, and, as it were, glued to the bark, for nearly an hour at a time. But whether the bird was really asleep, or wished to elude us, is more than I can affirm, though I am inclined toward the latter supposition, because towards night it retires to a hole, where frequently as many as a whole brood repose together, as I have on several occasions witnessed." Mr. T. G. Gentry has noticed the same thing: "On the outskirts of Philadelphia," he says, "stands a certain hollow birch tree, which has afforded lodgings for a half dozen individuals of this species for several successive winters. On the return of night, the birds will precipitate themselves into the cavity, and closely huddle en masse, until day-break."

The creeper differs from most of its relations in having very little sociability; it seems to be too much occupied with its pressing affairs to have any time for social relaxations. Though it is often found with nuthatches and titmice, it seems that the association is not sought on its own part, but is rather the intrusion of the other birds, or the casual coming together of species whose resorts are similar. I think it is decidedly a shy and solitary bird. Audubon's remark, that the members of one family usually remain together until the following Spring, is contrary to my experience; but it derives some probable support from Mr. Gentry's above-quoted observation. The birds that the Creeper is oftenest seen on the same tree with are probably the smaller species of woodpecker, commonly called "sapsuckers." The infestation of particular trees by insects probably calls the two kinds of birds together in community of interest; though it is supposed by some that the wily little creeper takes advantage of the superior ability of woodpeckers to find insects, and follows in their wake to trees where it may be sure of a feast. Yet its solitary habits are always conspicuous, and are exhibited by its choice, especially during the breeding season, of the depths of the forest for its home, and by the little attention it pays to other birds. At other seasons, however, it betrays more familiarity, and is occasionally seen in orchards, gardens and lawns near dwelling houses. The degree of shyness or timidity it shows in the presence of man, and of the pains it takes to elude observation, has been variously rated by authors. Dr. Brewer alludes to the current statement that the creeper, on perceiving itself to be watched, moves to the opposite of the trunk, as lacking foundation, and is inclined to the opinion that the bird's movements are not due to caution, but simply to restlessness, he having always found them unconscious or regardless of his presence. My experience goes to confirm this. While I do not mean to assert that a creeper may not be frightened, and instinctively scuttle around the trunk, or fly away, I have often stood within a few feet of one of the birds, and watched its movements with perfect ease; the course of its cork-screw journey brought it into view as often as it was hidden, and the bird appeared all the while to consider me of no account whatever.

As already stated, the bird in nesting occupies natural cavities of the wood, or deserted woodpecker's holes, and similar retreats, in which is deposited a lining composed of grasses, lichens, or decayed wood, usually mingled with the hair of quadrupeds or the feathers of birds, the whole mass having little consistency. It appears to nest with equal readiness at different elevations, sometimes selecting a rotten stump close to the ground, at other times finding a hole at a considerable height. It is represented as a brave and devoted parent, regardless of its own danger when its nest is threatened. The eggs are stated to vary in number from five to eight or even nine. They resemble those of the nuthatches and most titmice in being white, sprinkled with reddish-brown dots, and others of purplish or neutral tint; the dots being rather sparingly distributed, though tending at times to wreath about the larger end. The creeper being a slender-bodied bird in comparison with its linear dimensions, the eggs appear rather small for its size, being about 0.55 in length, by 0.44 in breadth.

The insectivorous diet of the creeper is occasionally varied with vegetable substances. Audubon speaks of finding particles of lichens, in its gizzard, and Mr. Gentry affirms that he has frequently seen the bird upon hemlock, spruce and birch trees, feeding upon the seeds which are contained in the cones of the two former, and upon the catkins of the latter. According to the same writer, the following insects have been identified among the contents of its stomach:—*Cratonychus cinereus*, *C. pertinax*, *Rhyacionia pinus*, *Bostrychus pinus*, *Platynus cupreipennis*, *Harpalus compars*, *Formica sanguinea* and *F. subterranea*. Ante appear to be a favorite article of its diet, and are devoured in such quantities that at times the body of the bird has been found to smell of these creatures.

The creeper's musical ability is not conspicuous. I have never recognized its song, and most authors say nothing on this score. But it seems that, beside its well-known harsh call-note (more easily learned and recognized than described), it has "a very distinct and varied song." This observation seems to have been first made, in the case of the American bird, by Mr. William Brewster, of Cambridge, who states that he has heard the bird singing, in different parts of New England, from the middle of March to June. "Their notes are varied and warbling and somewhat confused; some of them are loud, powerful, and surpassingly sweet, others are more feeble and plaintive; their song usually ends with their accustomed cry, which may be represented by *cree-cree-cree*." The same thing has been noticed in the case of the European creeper; its song during the pairing season being, according to Professor Newton, "loud and pleasing, though not often heard, and pitched in a high, shrill key." So it seems that this obscure, hard-working and very practical little bird has found time amidst absorbing pursuits to cultivate some of the accomplishments.

THE MEMPHIS TOURNAMENT.—The tournament which takes place at Memphis in November next, immediately at the close of the Field Trials, will be under the management of Mr. E. T. Martin of this city. Over \$1,000 in premiums will be offered each day.

BLUE ROCKS.—The blue rocks to be shot at in the Saratoga sweepstakes will cost \$1.50 each. It will cost something to shoot the ties off if there are many.

BOGARDUS.—Capt. Bogardus' address for the present is Glen Mitchell, Saratoga, N. Y.

Answers to Correspondents.

F. M., Lenox.—I have a young dog that brings well in the yard, but seems afraid to bring a bird. If one is fluttering, I cannot get him to go near it. Is there any way I can make him retrieve? **Ans.**—Patience and encouragement are the only remedies. By no means try the dog at first on a wounded bird. When you kill one pick it up yourself, sit down and call the dog to you. Show him the bird, speak pleasantly, stroke the feathers and manifest pleasure at getting it. Try to get the dog interested, and when you have done so place the dead bird in his mouth, holding his jaws together for a few seconds, coaxing him to hold and later to follow you a short distance with it in his mouth. When he will do this kill another, put down your gun and go to the dead bird, repeat the process above and when you have got the dog to hold the bird make him follow you back to your gun, then take the bird from him and praise him for bringing it. This fear of taking a bird into the mouth is quite common in young dogs, and many are ruined by harsh treatment which should never be resorted to.

H. G., South Bend.—My pointer's feet get very sore while hunting; I should like to know if there is anything he can wear to prevent this. I have heard of dog boots but don't know how they are made; can you tell me? **Ans.**—Take a round piece of leather from an old boot leg, cut another strip about three inches wide and long enough to go around the leg. Sew the edge of this strip to the edge of the round piece, so as to make a cylinder large enough to allow the foot to enter without cramping. To the upper corners sew pieces of tape by which the top of the boot can be bound round the leg. These boots will protect the foot perfectly if made so as to be comfortable.

H. P., Cleveland.—I want a small dog for a house pet; a finely bred one. What variety would you recommend, and how can I purchase one? Is there anything better than a good spaniel? **Ans.**—A spaniel is a very companionable dog, but frequently disagreeable when kept in the house and fed high. The coat being heavy becomes strong and the breath bad. A good terrier is far preferable. If you desire the best, a good plan would be to purchase at the Centennial show. Write Mr. Chas. Lincoln, the Superintendent, and arrange for a purchase through him.

C. C. W., Buffalo.—I have a black and tan dog that has worn a green velvet collar, and I find upon his throat where the collar has been a line of eruption having the appearance of blisters, also a similar eruption in places all over his body. The collar must have been colored with Paris green. What shall I do to relieve him? **Ans.**—Apply to a druggist for an antidote to the green that can be used in the form of a wash. Bathe the afflicted parts with this, and give internally Fowler's solution of arsenic five drops twice a day. Give also vegetables with the food.

S. L. E., Grand Haven.—My dog was badly bitten in the foreleg some weeks since; the wound healed, but has left a small tumor of some kind. It is red, pendulous, and appears to be filled with water or blood. The surface is hot, though not unnaturally so. Will it do to cut the tumor off? **Ans.**—The tumor as you call it is probably a varicose vein. Tie a bit of waxed silk or a horsehair tightly about the top of the sac next to the leg, and in a few days it will drop off and heal probably.

IGNORAMUS, New Bedford.—What is meant by dropping to wing and shot? What is the object of it? **Ans.** It means charging the moment a bird rises or the gun is fired. The object of this training is to make the dog careful against flushing and steady under fire, but both can be taught as effectually without the drop.

L. B. A., Scranton.—When will the Memphis field trials take place, and how do such exhibitions differ from a show? **Ans.** Some time about the middle of November. In trials dogs are worked on game in the field, a show is merely an exhibition of the animals without regard to anything but looks.

COURTESY MAN, Gonzales.—Where can I obtain a highly bred greyhound suitable for coursing hares? **Ans.** We do not know of any. An advertisement in our columns may obtain what you want.

W. B., Hartford.—Will allowing a dog to retrieve in his first season render him unsteady to shot? **Ans.**—Not if he is properly handled.

RACING AND TROTTING.

E. J., Milwaukee.—1. When was the trotting mare Lula foaled? 2. How many colts did Kate Crockett produce? 3. Give the name of colt previous to Lula. **Ans.** 1. Lula was foaled in 1864. 2. Twelve in all; she lost twice to Almont in 1872. 3. Lady Washington, by Imp Sacklowie (Arabian). We looked over this mare during a visit to Coal Valley, Ill., (where Col. Crockett resides) in February last.

A. G., Des Moines.—Please give the pedigree of Geo. M. Patchen. What was his age at death, also how long was he on the turf. **Ans.**—George M. Patchen, foaled 1849 by Cassius M. Clay, dam said to be by a son of Imp. Trustee out of a mare by American Eclipse. He died in May 1864 aged 15 years. He trotted every year from 1859 to 1863, the early portion of the season he was in the stud.

W. B. D., Petroleum Centre, Pa.—Please inform me which horse is entitled to second money; running 80 rods, 2 in 3?

Sam 1 2 1
Nell 3 1 3
Bob 2 3 2
Ans.—Nell.

S. W., Kansas City, Mo.—A. bets B. that his horse can trot in three minutes. Has the horse got to trot exactly in four minutes, or better than four minutes to win? We apply to you for a decision. **Ans.** Four minutes or better and A. will win.

J. R. B., Evansville, Ind.—What horse got Wapsy the sire of Gen. Grant, and where is he located. **Ans.**—Green's Bashaw. Wapsy was taken to the Pacific Slope in the Autumn of 1875.

A. Y., Detroit.—Y bets S \$100 on the result of the free for all race at Buffalo. Y took Smuggler and Lula against the other four. Lula did not start. Who wins? **Ans.**—S wins.

WYATT'S LOGAN.—In the 2:40 class trot at Nashville, on May 23d, a typographical error gave Logan a record of 2:36½. The official record of the second heat was 2:36½.

RIFLE.

FIELDS, Fort Wayne, Ind.—What constitutes "off hand shooting"? (2). In an off hand match, would it be allowable for any member to make use of the body rest, that is placing the elbow close to his side or hip, thereby getting an artificial rest? Would such liberties be allowed on the ranges of the clubs in this country? **Ans.**—The word "off hand" correctly means "without study," and "off hand shooting" should mean the casual taking up of a rifle or gun and firing of it. The term "standing" should be used, and the regulations for the third class ranges (up to 300 yards) are any position standing (2). The National Rifle Association rules on Position say, "up to 300 yards the shooting shall be standing. In shooting standing, no objection will be made to the elbow resting against the body, provided the little finger of the left hand is in front of the lock plate, or to the position of the fingers of the right hand, provided the regulation is preserved in other respects" (i. e. standing.)

MAX.—Have you any knowledge of the instrument described in the newspaper slip herewith enclosed? If so, will you please tell me who to address regarding it. 2. What is the name of, and where can I procure a book on rifle-target shooting, containing the rules of the principal clubs of America and England, and full information on every subject pertaining to rifle-target shooting generally? **Ans.**—We have not. Such an instrument is greatly to be desired, and has long been the aspiration of the inventive genius of the British army. 3. Address Inspector General of Musketry, Hythe, England. 3. Wiegand's work on the rifle is the best work extant. It can be procured through any bookseller; but it hardly comes up to your expectations regarding rules of principal clubs.

TRAP SHOOTING.

C. H. C., & J. W. B., Greenfield, O.—If a pigeon shooting club gets up a medal and a member wins it three times has he any right to dispose of it as his own property? This to be decided according to general club rules. **Ans.**—If the conditions were winning three times entitled to ownership, any one winning it the specified number of times has a right to do what he pleases with it, the same as with any other property.

GAME AND SHOOTING.

P. B., St. Louis.—Please inform me through your correspondent column of some good places for grouse shooting, not very far from St. Louis, easily reached by railroad or boat and where comfortable accommodations can be obtained for a week or more. Please tell me what route to take. **Ans.**—See communication, "Prairie Chickens in the Southwest," by J. W. M., in this week's issue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. G. C., St. Louis.—Can you tell me where I can get some pure-bred game chickens? **Ans.**—Hugh Cooper, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

BUDA, ILL., August 3, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD: Below see result of sweepstakes race shot here to-day.

Entrance \$10 (3 entries); \$30 to first, \$10 to second; 15 single rises, 21 yards, rise; Prairie Club rules to govern.

S. C. Ceyres 11111 10111 11111-14

Low Taylor 11111 11111 11111-15

Wm. Butterfield 11110 11111 11101-13

Same time and place, 5 single birds at 26 yards

Low Taylor 101011-3 | Wm. Butterfield 10111-4

S. C. Ceyres 101010-3 |

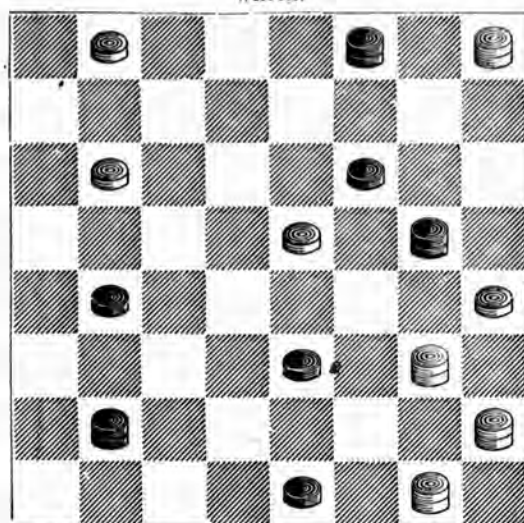
Checkers.

Contributions to this department respectfully solicited, and should be addressed to O. D. ORVIS, Editor, P. O. Box 215, Chicago.

PLAYERS' DIRECTORY.—Checker Club rooms, 186 Clark street, Athenaeum, 63 and 65 Washington street. Dr. Hatheway's, cor. Madison Street and Western Ave.

POSITION NO. 49—BY J. C. BARLOW, STREATOR, ILL.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Black to play and win.

SOLUTION TO POSITION NO. 48.

22-18 17-13 26-17 31-8 20-2
15-22 9-18 19-26 3-12 White wins.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E. TRUAX.—Have complied with your request.
J. C. BARLOW.—Solution correct, and comments probably the same.
O. P. McILHATE.—Letter received; will do as you request. Thanks.
Wm. TAYLOR, Streator, Ill.—If "black can draw" in position No. 47, and it is "impossible for white to win," the many readers of the FIELD, among whom are the strongest players in the country, would be pleased to have you demonstrate the miracle.

NOTES.

—Mr. Martins, in Buffalo, has won 48, lost 5, and 26 games were drawn.

—The score with J. A. Muiridge, stands, Martins, 2; Muiridge, 2; drawn, 5.

—Messrs. Yates and Busby have been at it in Brooklyn, with the following result:
Yates 15 | Busby 1 | Drawn games 13

GAME NO. 105—"BRISTOL"

Played between Messrs. W. E. Truax and Dave Willard, at Alken, Minn.

TRUAX'S MOVE.		WILLARD'S MOVE.	
11-16	9-18	16-23	8-11
22-17	23-14	27-18	31-27
7-11	11-15	12-16	4-8
17-14	24-19	26-23	27-24
10-17	15-24	2-7	16-20
21-14	28-19	25-22	23-19
			19-15 TRUAX WON.

GAME NO. 106—"SECOND DOUBLE CORNER"

Played in New York between Messrs. C. Robb and A. Schaefer.

ROBB'S MOVE.		SCHAEFER'S MOVE.	
11-15	18-14	12-15	32-28
24-19	10-17	26-23	1-6
15-14	21-14	7-11	28-24
28-19	9-18	31-27	11-15
8-11	23-14	3-7	18-11
22-18	16-23	25-21	9-18
11-16	27-18	6-9	23-14
			8-12 Drawn.

Fish.

Rare Fish.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 19, 1876.
EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—Through the kindness of Mr. Fred. Mather, the courteous and efficient superintendent of Aquaria, at the Centennial Exhibition, I had the pleasure of seeing the fish which has just arrived from Bermuda, and all save in one or two instances, in good condition. The fish department, with those additions, now looks a little more attractive. I enclose you the following short account of the names of the rare fish from Bermuda sent by Mr. A. A. Outerbridge, Commissioner for that island. Three species of "Parrot Fish," *Scorpaenidae*, the formation of whose jaws has obtained for them their popular name. The beautiful striped Sergeant Major, *Glyphodon nanaea*, whose banded sides are not unlike the well known sheephead of our own coast. The Doctor, *Acanthurus chirurgus*, or Surgeon Fish, so called from its lancet-like appendages to its dorsal, and anal fins; the crimson squirrel, *Holacanthus corymbosus*, as bright as a gold fish, and as active as the animal who furnishes its cognomen; three varieties of Grunts genus *Hemiglyphis*, as striped as a zebra, some with green and others with yellow. These, with a little fish locally known as Molly Miller, *Lobosoma*, the sea lawyer *Lopholaimus*, and brilliant specimens of the Group *Eupomphelus*, form the most brilliant collection of fish we have seen.

International Live Stock Exhibition.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD.—The list of entries of live stock for display at the International exhibition will go to press Aug. 20th for publication in the official catalogue of the Centennial Commission. Breeders intending to exhibit will recognize the advantage of having their stock comprehended in this publication, and are invited to forward promptly their entries with pedigree so made out as to be clearly understood.

Entries of stock will be received after the date mentioned, and judged on an equality with the others; but it is questionable if the commission will assume the cost of the publication of an appendix.

Applicants for stalls will receive by the 20th of August an official permit of space, giving exact location in the stock yard of the stalls assigned them.

Instructions in relation to shipping will accompany the permit.

Terms of entry may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Agriculture.

BURNET LANDRETH,

Chief of Bureau.

THE KNICKERBOCKER HOOF OINTMENT. The following are a few of the many testimonials Mr. Risley has received, testifying to the efficacy of the Knickerbocker Hoof Ointment:

3805 MARKET ST., WEST PHILADELPHIA.
Dear Sir:—We are using your Knickerbocker Hoof Ointment with no little gratification, and are recommending it to our friends as doing all it is guaranteed to do. It should be found in every stable.

With respects, etc.,

CHARLES GROVER,

Prop. Penn. (Sales and Exchange) Stables.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 28, 1876.

I have used your Knickerbocker Hoof Ointment for the several ailments of the foot, and find it to be more than recommended; send me by express, a quarter gross, and draw on me at sight, and oblige.

Yours truly,

E. P. WILLIAMS, Veterinary Surgeon.

Rifle.

Inter-State Long-Range Rifle Match.

Under the auspices of the Crescent City Rifle Club, of New Orleans, La., a rifle match will take place on Thursday, October 12th. The marked and sensible feature is, that each competing club will use its own range; and as it is open to all regular organized rifle clubs in the United States, there ought to be a splendid entry.

The conditions are: Teams to consist of eight men; distance 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each range; no sighting shots. All entries to be made on or before September 20th, addressed to Jno. Glynn, Jr., Secretary Crescent City Rifle Club, New Orleans, La.

The regulations adopted by the club are as follows: A statement must be forwarded with each entry, containing the names of the team and four substitutes. The Creedmoor regulations for 1876, adopted by the National Rifle Association, shall govern in this match. The shooting may take place at any time during the day fixed for the match—Oct. 12th. Each team shall be represented by a Judge or Umpire of their own selection at each of their competitors' ranges, to the end that the enforcement of all proper regulations, marking, scoring, etc., may be guaranteed. The result of the shooting shall be telegraphed by each club, as soon as their scores are completed, to the Crescent City Rifle Club, and by them furnished the Associated Press for publication. Immediately after the 20th of September, (the date of closing of entries,) a list of the teams entered shall be furnished each competing club for their information. It is the earnest desire of the Crescent City Rifle Club that all clubs having a long range participate in this match, as it cannot but have a good effect in stimulating the riflemen of the country in their practice.

Practice of the International Team.

We give the first three practice shoots of the selected team, and reserves for the International matches:

	800	900	1000	800	900	1000	800	900	1000
Webber	59	62	65	67	59	59	63	68	55
Farwell	65	55	65	65	67	56	61	65	63
Hyde	67	57	60	63	59	58	61	65	63
Jewell	68	58	57	64	65	59	66	58	60
Allen	67	51	55	69	62	58	64	62	60
Yale	58	58	61	59	57	43	50	52	39
Blydenburgh	64	61	52	68	62	54	67	57	48
Bryce	60	61	49	62	66	52	62	59	54
Rathbone	62	61	43	69	58	56	67	60	44
Anderson	58	60	48	62	58	47	54	42	39
Washburn	58	49	53	60	57	60	66	56	55
Fulton	65	53	51	72	66	62	63	56	58
Dakin	61	61	58	64	53	59	64	53	59

Fulton's score of 72, at 800 yards, was as follows:
800.....4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5—72
and in his very best style. As a whole, the scoring is not up to the mark, and a visible improvement must be made on the average to win the foremost place; Scotland especially promises to send a splendid team. Major Fulton is elected captain, and the selection of the team remains open till the end of all the practice.

At CREEDMOOR.—The Hepburn trophy was shot for on August 5th. The weather was favorable. L. Webber rolled up a good score, as under:
800.....5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—72
900.....5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—66
1,000.....5 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 5 5—67—205
J. L. Allen.....70—64—196
R. Rathbone.....68—60—192
C. E. Blydenburgh.....65—58—186
W. B. Farwell.....68—58—184
A. Anderson.....59—68—176

The Spirit of the Times badge on same day at 300 yds, was won by W. B. Farwell from thirty competitors.

W. B. Farwell	3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
H. Fulton	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—39
J. N. Bruyn	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—37
F. Hyde	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—35
E. H. Sanford	5 3 5 2 3 4 4 3 3 3—35
J. L. Allen	4 3 2 3 3 4 3 3 4—32
C. F. Robbins	4 3 2 0 2 3 4 4 4 5—31
A. Anderson	2 4 0 5 4 4 2 3 3 3—30
G. H. Yale	3 4 3 5 0 3 3 2 3 4—30

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 31, 1876.

EDITOR CHICAGO FIELD:—I send the score of the Terre Haute Rifle Team, made July 28, 1876, 300 yds., off-hand.

Quigley	4 4 3 4 2 4 4 4 3 3—35
Crawford	3 2 0 4 3 3 4 5 3 4—31
Hosford	3 4 2 4 2 3 4 3 3 3—31
Stevenson	3 4 4 3 4 0 3 3 3 3—30
Tolbert	4 0 0 2 3 3 3 4 3 4—26
Richardson	3 0 3 2 3 0 3 5 2 4—25
Scott	2 2 4 0 0 2 4 3 3 3—23
Purdue	0 5 4 4 0 0 3 0 2 18

The above is not as good as usual on account of the lack of interest manifested by some, and also an account of the extreme hot weather we have been having, they can do much better but are tired of practice at 300 yards, but are unable to find a longer range; the next practice will be at 500 yards.

OLD MUFFET.

NEWPORT, R. I.—On August 5th a contest of the members of the club for an Allen's rifle took place; 10 shots, 100 yards standing:

Ira B. Brightman	3 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3—36
John Ramsden	4 4 3 2 4 4 4 2 4 3—35
George M. Hunter	0 0 0 2 3 4 2 4 3 4—22
G. W. Sherman	4 4 5 4 4 5 4 3 4 4—41
Harry Tull, Jr.	4 4 4 4 4 3 5 4 3 3—38
C. T. Sterne	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2—35
William Landers	2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 3 2—35
John Ramsden	4 3 4 3 4 3 2 4 4 3—35
Harry Bull, Jr.	4 4 5 3 4 5 4 5 4 4—42
George Green	2 3 4 3 3 3 2 5 5 3—33
G. W. Sherman	4 4 4 4 3 4 4 2 4 3—36
Ira B. Brightman	4 4 5 4 4 3 5 4 5 5—43

A NATIONAL RIFLE CLUB.—A meeting of citizens was held at Washington on July 26th for the purpose of organizing a National Rifle club, and of inducing the foreign teams which are to participate in the Centennial matches at Creedmoor to visit that city and engage in contests, for which suitable prizes in gold will be offered. Committees were appointed and all necessary arrangements will be made at once. In case the project succeeds the ranges will be located on the race course at Banning's station, where an excellent 500-yard range is already established.

GREENVILLE, Mich.—This town has formed a Rifle club. Lately the members opened their range with a team-match, five a side, under the leadership of Hall and Rossman respectively; distance 400 yards, 8 shots, and two sighting shots, N. R. A. targets and rules. Hall's team won by the very respectable score of 151 out of 175. Good for Greenville.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 29, 1876.—The Rifle club shot at the Merrimac range to-day. The wind was variable. Creedmoor rules, 500 yards range, possible 75; O. M. Jewell made 67; Dell Mosher, 53; A. R. Derby, 54; L. Saunders, 55; B. F. Chabourne, 65; R. F. Sargent, 67; H. F. Lord, 62; C. L. Austin, 67; A. W. Howland, 72.

Rifle at Milwaukee.

Saturday, July 29th, the Milwaukee Rifle Club were in anticipation of having a pleasant time in a friendly shoot with the Chicago Rifle Club, which had announced that they would reach here on the morning boat. Three members did arrive on the boat, and the balance of the club that promised to come up on the cars, failed to put in an appearance, it is supposed in consequence of the bad weather. It began raining in the morning, and kept it up till near noon. Then the club went out to the range with its guests, and disposed to make all they could out of the rest of a bad day. After some delay in getting the target at 1,000 yards ready, though late, the following score was shot, and in the following order:

W. Burnham	0 5 0 0 2 0 3 0 4 0—14
C. Turner	3 0 0 4 2 2 3 2 2 3—21
J. Allison	5 2 3 0 0 2 4 0 5 2—24
Chas. Fuller	3 3 3 3 2 2 5 4 5 0—30
J. M. Adams	3 3 2 2 4 4 5 2 3 2—30
E. Fielding	4 4 0 5 2 3 3 3 3 5—31
J. C. Welles	2 4 5 3 5 2 5 3 0 3—32
E. D. Bangs	4 4 0 4 3 2 0 5 4 5—31
F. W. Hawley	2 0 3 0 3 0 5 2 0 3—18
C. T. Hawley	2 0 4 1 5 3 2 3 0 0—23
J. Johnston	2 0 0 3 3 4 3 2 2 5—24

Mr. A. E. Alford, of Chicago, was not feeling well, because of a severe headache, so decided not to shoot, but acted instead, as scorer, and general joke cracker keeping the boys in a hilarious condition, and showing himself a man capable of keeping any crowd free from blues, or having the least look of a Quaker meeting. He warbled a little Teutonic for a change, and frequently enquired for Blue Jay. And now for his information: I will tell him that Blue Jay did not have the pleasure of making his acquaintance—neither does he—B. J. shoot with the Milwaukee Club, though he is a great lover of field sports, but because he does not want to disgrace the club, for he don't think he could hit the open door in a 30x40 foot barn with a rifle, let alone a target at a 1,000 yards.

The Milwaukee Club are highly pleased with the Chicago men; they are gentlemen, and pleasant companions. They shot under great disadvantages over a new range to them, where the different lights and opposite currents of air play havoc with a stranger. But now that they have got acquainted, the Milwaukee Club hope that they will soon visit them again, and join in a friendly contest, and they will try and make it as pleasant as possible, and won't feel bad if the Chicago Club scoop them so high that they can hear the Apostles whisper, but will try and return the compliment. BLUE JAY.

On Friday, July 28th, the fourth contest for the Remington prize at 1,000 yards, took place at the range of the Milwaukee Rifle Club.

Weather fine, and wind light. Mr. J. Adams, a member of the Elgin Club, Ill., was present visiting the Milwaukee Club. Mr. Adams fired eight rounds, and, owing to not being used to the grounds, was a little bothered in getting on the target, but when he did get on, he did fine execution, as will be seen by his score. Following is the contest score, showing Mr. Welles the winner for the day, doing splendid shooting:

J. C. Welles	4 3 5 4 5 5 4 4 5 5—44
C. Turner	3 5 3 3 5 5 5 3 5 5—42
E. Fielding	2 4 3 5 4 4 4 5 5 3—39
J. Johnston	0 5 4 2 5 5 3 5 4 4—37
J. Meunier	3 3 3 4 5 5 2 5 5 3—37
J. M. Arnold	5 3 4 4 3 5 0 4 4 3—35
E. D. Bangs	4 2 3 2 3 3 2 4 3—28
J. Adams, of Elgin	0 0 0 3 3 4 5 5—20

The club is in happy anticipation of having a friendly "spiel" with the Chicago Rifle Club, which they expect here on a visit on Saturday, July 29th.

On Friday August 4th the Milwaukee Rifle Club contested the fifth time for the fine Remington prize, the day was hot, and the wind variable; also the few members present seemed to have a don't care sleepy look, yet they managed to run up the following very fair score.

Meunier	5 3 5 5 5 2 5 2 5 4—41
Bangs	5 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3—36
Johnston	2 5 3 3 5 3 4 5 3 3—36
Fielding	3 4 5 4 2 2 5 3 3 3—36
Turner	0 3 2 0 5 2 5 4 2 5—28

Up to the present, the winning record stands, Turner 2, Bangs 1, Welles 1, and Meunier 1. It is to be regretted that the club don't turn out better on contest days, and show a larger score. BLUE JAY.

A New Weapon.

The Times of India says: "A pistol that can kill at 500 yards has recently been patented by Capt. Burton. The butt is that of an ordinary pistol; the barrel is that of a good rifle cut short, but leaving sufficient 'turn' to send the bullet on its errand with proper spin." The chief object is to send a rifle bullet at an enemy or at game without having to use the shoulder, especially when on horseback. To accomplish this the barrel is fitted with a steel handle to be grasped by the left hand, while the hand is extended as at archery. The recoil is scarcely felt; it does not affect the firer as much as the kick to the shoulder would do. The pistol can also be used with one hand, the same as an ordinary pistol. The inventor has also invented a patent safety bullet to explode as a shell when it crashes against the bones of large game; but will pass through brushwood or through the skin of a wild animal like an ordinary ball. It will not explode when let fall upon its apex.

A Bold Idea.

The Northwestern Rifle Association have on hand a project looking to a grand competition between the foreign and American teams, who are to shoot at Creedmoor next month, and the teams of the various rifle clubs of the South and West. The matter is now being discussed, and the city offering the best inducements, accommodations, etc., will probably be the place selected, of which further information will be given, when the matter is more definitely arranged.

THE DEARBORN RIFLE CLUB, of Chicago, were scantily represented at their range, on August 5th, though a full attendance was called for and expected. The following scores were made at 200 yds.
Geo. Willard.....4 2 4 4 2 5 3—24
C. Burnham.....3 3 3 3 2 4 3—21
S. E. Bliss.....5 2 3 3 4 4 4—25
Some desultory shooting took place at 1,000 yards, but with indifferent results.

[From the San Francisco Call, July 28.]

The New South Wales half of the Australian rifle team, entered for the International match next September, in Philadelphia, arrived last evening by the City of San Francisco, from Sydney. The party consists of Capt. I. McFarvie Smith, Lieut. J. H. Maddock, D. Gee, S. Lynch and I. I. Slade. The riflemen comprising the other half of the team are from Melbourne, and took the Suez route, via England, for New York.

The Rhode Island Amateur Rifle club have secured a new 1,000 yards range at Valley Falls, and are preparing to put it in complete order.

The Nova Scotia contingent to the Wimbledon Rifle Team arrived at Halifax from England Saturday, August 5th.

Kansas City Industrial Exposition

Agricultural Fair Association.

LIST OF RACING PURSES

AT THEIR
Annual Meeting, September
18th to 23d, 1876,
AT
KANSAS CITY, MO.
\$5,450 IN PURSES.

Monday, September 18.

No. 1—Trotting Purse, \$400, for 2:45 horses; 1st prem. \$250, 2d prem. \$100, 3d prem. \$50.
No. 2—Running Purse, \$100; mile dash, for all ages; 1st prem. \$75, 2d prem. \$25.
No. 3—Running Stake, for two-year-olds; dash of five furlongs; \$25 entrance, p. p.; to close on August 1, 1876. Association to add \$100, of which \$50 to 2d horse, 3d horse to save his stake.

Tuesday, September 19.

No. 4—Trotting Purse, \$400, for 2:25 horses; 1st prem. \$250, 2d prem. \$100, 3d prem. \$50.
No. 5—Running Purse, \$500, open to all; mile heats, 3 to 5; 1st prem. \$300, 2d prem. \$150, 3d prem. \$50.

Wednesday, September 20.

No. 6—Trotting Purse, \$400, for 3:00 horses; 1st prem. \$250, 2d prem. \$100, 3d prem. \$50.
No. 7—Running Stake, for three-year-olds; one mile and repeat; \$25 entrance, p. p.; to close on Aug. 1, 1876. Association to add \$250, of which \$100 to 2d horse, 3d horse to save his stake.

Thursday, September 21.

No. 8—Trotting Purse, \$1,000, free to all horses; 1st prem. \$600, 2d prem. \$250, 3d prem. \$150.
No. 9—Running Purse, \$300, open to all; half-mile heats, 3 in 5; weights to rule; 1st prem. \$150, 2d prem. \$50, 3d prem. \$20.
No. 10—Saddle Race, \$100; trotting, pacing or racking, half mile and repeat; 1st prem. \$75, 2d prem. \$25.

Friday, September 22.

No. 11—Trotting Purse, \$400, for 2:35 horses; 1st prem. \$250, 2d prem. \$100, 3d prem. \$50.
No. 12—Running Purse, \$300, open to all; two-mile heats; 1st prem. \$200, 2d prem. \$100, 3d prem. \$50.
No. 13—Running Stake; dash one mile and a half; \$25 entrance, p. p., to name at the post; to close on Aug. 1, 1876. Association to add \$200, of which \$75 to 2d horse, 3d horse to save his stake.

Saturday, September 23.

No. 14—Trotting Purse, \$400, for 2:35 horses; 1st prem. \$250, 2d prem. \$100, 3d prem. \$50.
No. 15—Running Stake, for two-year-olds; dash of one mile; \$25 entrance, p. p.; to close on August 1, 1876. Association to add \$150, of which \$75 to 2d horse, 3d horse to save his stake.
No. 16—Running Consolation Purse, \$250, for horses that have started and not won a race at this meeting; one mile and repeat; 1st prem. \$150, 2d prem. \$75, 3d prem. \$25. If beaten once to carry weight, if beaten twice allowed 5 lbs., if beaten three times allowed 8 lbs. Horses that have not started during the meeting allowed to enter, but to carry 5 lbs. extra.

Equally liberal premiums in all other classes.
All trotting races governed by National Association rules, and running races by Lexington rules.
Stakes Nos. 3, 7, 13 and 15 close August 1, 1876, at 9 p. m. All other running races close at 6 p. m. day previous to the race. Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse.
All trotting races close at 9 p. m., Saturday, September 9, 1876. Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse.
For Programme of Fair, or information, address, D. L. HALL, Secretary, Kansas City, Mo.

GRAND SHOOTING TOURNAMENT

Under the Auspices of the

Kansas City Industrial Association,

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,

September 18th and 19th, '76,

AT KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Shooting Tournament will be held on the extreme north end of the Fair Grounds, on Monday and Tuesday, September 18th and 19th, commencing each day at 9 A. M., precisely. Open to all amateurs.

First Day, Monday, Sept. 18.

No. 1—Class Shooting; 10 single rises; silver and bronze medal and \$200; entrance \$5.
First Prize.....\$11. M. & \$100
Second Prize.....B. M. & 50
Third Prize.....25
Fourth Prize.....15
Fifth Prize.....10

Second Day, Tuesday, Sept. 19.

No. 2—Class Shooting; 10 double rises; silver and bronze medal and \$200; entrance \$5.
First Prize.....\$11. M. & \$75
Second Prize.....B. M. & 35
Third Prize.....25
Fourth Prize.....15

To be shot from five H and T Traps, and governed by Kansas City Shooting Club rules, which will be furnished on application.
Plenty of Wild Pigeons from E. T. Martin, Chicago, will be procured for the shoot.

DOG SHOW.—The awards of Premiums on Dogs will be awarded on Tuesday, at close of the day's shooting.
BABY SHOW.—Matt Foster & Co. offer a Baby Carriage, valued at \$100, as a Special Premium for the best and handsomest Baby under one year old. Award to be made in front of the Grand Stand on Saturday, September 23d, at 2 p. m., precisely.

The tournament will be held in connection with the Annual Fair and Racing Week of the Kansas City Industrial Exposition.

For further particulars, address, D. L. HALL, Secretary, KANSAS CITY, MO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ORANGE

POWDER.

Send for Pamphlet showing sizes of the grain by wood-cut. Sent free by the

LAFLIN & RAND POWDER CO.,

26 Murray Street, New York.

P. O. Box 2,308. 5-23-11

Field, Cover and Trap Shooting.

BY ADAM H. BOGARDUS.

(Champion Wing-Shot of the World,) embracing Hints for Skilled Marksmen; Instructions for Young Sportsmen; Haunts and Habits of Game Birds; Flight and Resorts of Water Fowl; Breeding and Breaking of Dogs.

EDITED BY CHAS. J. FOSTER.

This work is now the standard of the country, and having immense sales. Single copies sent post-paid to any part of the United States on receipt of \$2.00. Address,

A. H. BOGARDUS, Elkhart, Ill.

FOR SALE.

A fine twist, 12-gauge, muzzle-loading SHOT GUN, in fine condition, but little used, and will be sold cheap. Also, a spare copy of HAWKER ON SHOOTING, by Porter, at \$5, and a large number of miscellaneous Sporting Journals. Apply to

5-26-21 F. E. POND, Montello, Wis.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

On the European Plan.

G. K. LANSING, Manager.

5-17-11 ALLEN & DAM, Props.

PEABODY HOTEL,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Board, \$3 to \$4 per day,

According to location of rooms.

Only first-class Hotel in the City.

5-23-11 O'BANNON & MORRIS, Proprietor



We make good fitting boots a specialty, and a trial of them will convince any horseman of their merits. Our quarter boots are UNEQUALLED. They are quickly and securely adjusted, and will fit any horse. Our manufacture of Track, Road and Carriage Harnesses, and Saddles is of the very best, and we offer them at LOW PRICES. Prompt attention given to orders by mail.

5-19-11

S. TAYLOR & CO., 71 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

KENNEL.

BALLARD'S
FLEA KILLER!

FOR THE
DESTRUCTION OF
Fleas on Dogs & Other Animals.

AN ABSOLUTE AND PERFECT EXTERMINATOR
OF THE PEST.

May be Used with Entire Safety.
Contents of a Package sufficient to rid half-a-dozen
large dogs of the vermin.

NO PERSON OWNING DOGS SHOULD BE WITH-
OUT THE FLEA KILLER.

Price 50 Cents per Package.

Will be sent postage paid on receipt of price. Pro-
prietors:

LAZELL, MARSH & GARDINER,

5-21-3m

10 GOLD STREET, NEW YORK.

The St. Louis Kennel Club,

(C. B. WHITFORD, TRAINER.)

are the owners of the following Setter Dogs and
Bitches:

Mr. Adams' "Rock," a Field-Trial winner in England
and the CHAMPION PRIZE WINNER at Chicago and
Springfield (Mass.) Bench Shows; Mr. Adams' "Dora,"
the dam of Field-Trial winners in England, and of both
Field-Trial and Bench-Show winners in this country;
a full sister to Mr. Purcell Llewellyn's celebrated
Field-Trial winner Dan; also, of the imported red Irish
setters, formerly owned by Messrs. Turner & Ster-
ling, including "Elcho," who won first in his class at
Chicago; "Erin," who won second in the same class,
and first as the best red Irish stock dog, shown with two
of his pups; "Leo II," who took first prize at Chicago
in the imported red Irish bitch class, and first as the
best setter bitch of any strain; also "Rose," who won
third prize in the imported red Irish class.

The Club will receive three or four young dogs to be
trained by Mr. Whitford. Price, including board, \$100.
The Club Dogs will be allowed to serve Bitches at the
following rates: For Rock, \$50; Elcho, \$25; Erin, \$25.
Address all communications to

5-17-1f 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

IMPORTED

English and Irish Stud Dogs.

Winners of More Prizes than any Dogs in America.

ROB ROY, Field Trial, black, white, and tan, by Lav-
erack's Fred II, out of Statter's Rhebe (founder of the
Field-Trial strain); bred by Thos. Statter, and noted for
both field and stud qualities. Winner of the Champion
Stakes, Shrewsbury, 1872, and of four other field trials—
the only dog in America that has won a championship
at trials.

RUFUS, Irish, deep red, no white, by Trench's Shot out
of Trench's Linda, combining the celebrated Trench,
Daly & Hendrick's pure strains. One of the best bred and
handsomest dogs in the country, and winner of more
show prizes than any other, having gained three abroad
and four in the United States.
FEE—Rob Roy, \$50; Rufus, \$25. Either native or
imported bitches. Apply to

5-17-1f Arnold Burges, Hillsdale, Mich.

STUD ENGLISH SETTERS

FROM LLEWELLYN'S KENNEL.

The Imported Field Trial Setters

Leicester and Paris.

These celebrated prize winners will be allowed to
serve bitches, either native or imported, at \$50, gold,
each. For pedigrees, etc., address,

5-2-1f L. H. SMITH, Strathroy, Ontario, Can.

N. B.—Bitches not proving in whelp will be served
again free of charge.

A. C. WADDELL.

JESSE SHERWOOD.

Breeding Kennel of
WADDELL & SHERWOOD

EDINA, KNOX COUNTY, MO.

Setters, Pointers, Beagles, Clumber, Cocker, (Bur-
dett), and Irish Water Spaniels. All of the best strains.
Game being abundant here, we propose to break dogs in
the most thorough manner for \$75, board included. 9f

SPRATT'S

Patent Meat Fibrine Dog Cakes

They contain meat and that anti-scorbutic fruit, the
date (the only substitute for fresh vegetables), and the
exclusive use of which in the manufacture of dog food is
secured to us by patent; they will keep dogs in per-
fect condition without other food, and obviate worms.
Every cake is stamped "Spratt's Patent." Be sure to
observe this. For sale by F. O. de LUZE, 18 South Wil-
liam St., NEW YORK, in cases of 1 cwt. 5-13-3m

\$25 Reward.--Two Dogs Lost.

My two setter dogs, DON and DICK, left my house
or were taken away, Thursday about noon, the 25th ult.
Don is four years old, dark red, a little white on breast.
Dick is one year old, light red, white line along nose
and forehead and a few white hairs on tip of tail.
Each had a leather collar on, with my name engraved
on it.

I will pay \$25 and ask no questions to any one returning
them, or giving information that will enable me to
recover them.

Pekin, Ill., June 30, 1876.—5-24 JAMES HAINES.

THE FAMOUS DOGS

PLUNKET, CARRIE, RAPP and NELL,

Have passed from the hands of Dr. Goldsmith who im-
ported them into the keeping of the undersigned. By
the order of the present owners PLUNKET and RAPP
will be used in stud. CARRIE and NELL have whelped
to PLUNKET, and a part of each litter is for sale.
PLUNKET will serve bitches at \$50, and RAPP at \$25.
For pedigrees, see English Kennel stud book. For
further information address

5-9-1y-cow M. WADSWORTH, Bennington, Vt.

FOR SALE

English setter dog MAC, ten months old, orange and
white. Took first prize at Genesee, N. Y. S. Associa-
tion. Also, ONE or a BRACE of PUPPIES, five
months old, from my prize-winning strain. Also, ONE
curly-coated RETRIEVER, from imported stock.
Prices moderate. Address, ASA L. SHERWOOD,
5-25-1m P. O. Box 455, Skaneateles, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Blood-red Irish setter PUPS. My red Irish setter
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FOR SALE.

Red Irish setter BITCH PUP, 16 weeks old, by Cham-
pion Plunket out of Bess; Bess by Salsus' Dash, first
prize at Watertown, N. Y.; price, \$50. Also, my very fine
black-liver pointer bitch BELLE, 18 months old; Wad-
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PUPS, 8 weeks old; out of Belle by Bang, of celebrated
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A SETTER BITCH WITH HER PUP. Mother,
black and white, with spots of tan on the head and
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J. V. LE MOYNE'S, Lake View.

will be suitably rewarded.

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Setter DOGS and BITCHES, from 7 mos. to 3 yrs. old,
broken and unbroken, black and tan, and black, white
and tan Gordons, red with white, and lemon and white,
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A dark-red IRISH SETTER PUP, by Plunket, dam
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Red Irish Setter Pups for Sale.

Sire, imported red Irish DON; dam, MAUD; grand-
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SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

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This Stocking is invaluable for
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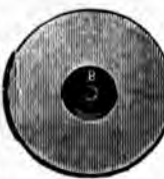
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The parts in this new action are so few (only two), its

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Guns guaranteed to make patterns of from 160 to 230

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By reference to the report of the above Gun

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Ammunition of all kinds on hand. Plunge Traps

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ALSO,

Youatt's Condition Powders,

For Horses and Cattle, in 1-lb. packages, both Altera-

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they will cause a smile that will illumine the blackest

of crowding cares.

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are elegantly put up and sold by all first-class dealers.

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Virginia Natural Leaf, for Meerschaum and

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Sample on receipt of 20 cents. Highest award, Vienna, 1873. Send for Circular.

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AT WHEELING, W. VA.,

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First horse.....\$75 Third horse.....\$25

Second horse.....\$50 Fourth horse.....\$25

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First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

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First horse.....\$150 Third horse.....\$45

Second horse.....\$75 Fourth horse.....\$30

Purse No. 4—\$300, three-year-old trot.

First horse.....\$150 Third horse.....\$45

Second horse.....\$75 Fourth horse.....\$30

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Purse No. 5—\$300, for horses that never paced better

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First horse.....\$150 Third horse.....\$45

Second horse.....\$75 Fourth horse.....\$30

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First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

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First horse.....\$150 Third horse.....\$45

Second horse.....\$75 Fourth horse.....\$30

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First horse.....\$150 Third horse.....\$45

Second horse.....\$75 Fourth horse.....\$30

THIRD DAY.

Purse No. 9—\$1,000, for trotting stallions that have

made a season.

First horse.....\$500 Third horse.....\$150

Second horse.....\$250 Fourth horse.....\$100

Purse No. 10—\$500, for horses that have never trotted

better than 2:35.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Purse No. 11—\$500, free to all pacers to harness, barring

Sleepy George.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Purse No. 12—\$500, running; mile heats, 3 in 5.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

FOURTH DAY.

Purse No. 13—\$500, for horses that have never trotted

better than 2:30.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Purse No. 14—\$500, for horses that have never trotted

better than 2:40.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Purse No. 15—\$500, running; two miles and repeat.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Purse No. 16—\$500, for horses that have never trotted

better than 2:37.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

FIFTH DAY.

Purse No. 17—\$300, for horses that have never trotted

better than 3:00.

First horse.....\$75 Third horse.....\$25

Second horse.....\$50 Fourth horse.....\$25

Purse No. 18—\$300, for horses that have never trotted

better than 2:45.

First horse.....\$75 Third horse.....\$25

Second horse.....\$50 Fourth horse.....\$25

SIXTH DAY.

Purse No. 19—\$1,000, for horses that have never trotted

better than 2:30.

First horse.....\$500 Third horse.....\$150

Second horse.....\$250 Fourth horse.....\$100

Purse No. 20—\$500, five-year-old trot.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Purse No. 21—\$500, free to all pacers, to go as they

please, barring Sleepy George.

First horse.....\$250 Third horse.....\$75

Second horse.....\$125 Fourth horse.....\$50

Hurdle Race.—Purse No. 22—\$1,000; two miles and

repeat, over eight hurdles.

First horse.....\$500 Third horse.....\$150

Second horse.....\$250 Fourth horse.....\$100

CONDITIONS.

All trotting and pacing races to be governed by the

rules of the National Association, and to be mile heats,

three in five to harness, except Nos. 2, 5 and 23; and

running races to be governed by the rules of the

Lexington (Ky.) Association, except as to the entries,

which shall be TEN per cent. of the purse, and to close

the first day of each meeting.

Entrance fee will be ten (10) per cent. of the purse,

which must positively accompany the nomination. If

nomination is made by telegraph, draft payable to

the Secretary must follow by mail or express, or else

entry is not recognized.

THE TURF.

In all races, three to enter and two or more to start.

In no case shall a horse receive more than one premium

in one race.

When eight or more horses start, the distance shall

be 150 yards.

Hesitation in each day's races may be trotted, paced or

run alternately.

The Association reserves the right to call classes on

any day without regard to order or number; also, the

right to postpone on account of weather or any other

just cause.

All horses at owner's risk. Stabling, hay and straw

free to all horses entered in the races.

Horses may be called either in the forenoon or after-

noon, as the Association sees proper.

Entries for trotting and pacing races will close on

Thursday previous to each meeting at 9 o'clock P. M.

Entries for running races to close the first day of

each meeting.

Name and residence of owner, as well as party mak-

ing the entry, must be given with the entry.

State color, sex, and give sire and dam, or, if un-

known, state the fact.

All entries shall be made to John S. Neugeon, Secre-

tary, at his office on the grounds.

There will be THREE EXTRA PURSES given at

WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

A horse entered through the series, and making a rec-

ord, will not be barred:

A 2:30 Race—Purse \$1,000.

First horse.....\$500 Third horse.....\$150

Second horse.....\$250 Fourth horse.....\$100

A 2:25 Race—Purse \$1,500.

First horse.....\$750 Third horse.....\$200

Second horse.....\$350 Fourth horse.....\$150

Purse \$2,500; trotting race; free to all.

First horse.....\$1,250 Third horse.....\$375

Second horse.....\$625 Fourth horse.....\$250

In the two-mile and repeat hurdle race, the horse

reaching the quarter, half, three-quarter, one mile,

mile and a quarter, mile and a half, mile and three-

quarters, and two-mile pole, will receive an additional

purse of \$25 at each pole.

SLEEPY GEORGE will be on the grounds, and will

show trials of speed.

JOHN S. NEUGEON, Sec'y. C. N. MOORE, Pres. & Treas.

5-25-51

\$20,000 FOR AGRICULTURAL PREMIUMS.

\$5,000 FOR RUNNING AND TROTTING.

THIRD ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

Agricultural and Mechanical

Exhibition of the Northwest,

TO BE HELD ON

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY & FRIDAY,

Sept. 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1876,

AT

DUBUQUE, IOWA.

RULES FOR ENTRY.—4 to enter and 3 to start. The

races will be called at 1:30 o'clock, and commence

promptly at 2 each day.

Tuesday, Sept. 5—Second Day.

Purse No. 1—\$500 for horses that never beat 3:20;

best 3 in 5; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50

to fourth.

Purse No. 2—\$300 for running mile heats, best 3 in 5;

ride to rule; \$200 to first, \$75 to second, \$25 to third.

Purse No. 3—\$500 for horses that never beat 2:35;

best 3 in 5; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50

to fourth.

Wednesday, Sept. 6—Third Day.

Purse No. 4—\$500; Stallion Race, best 3 in 5; \$250 to

first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50 to fourth.

Purse No. 5—\$300; Running, one-half mile, catch

weights, best 3 in 5; \$125 to first, \$50 to second, \$25 to

third.

Purse No. 6—\$500 for horses that never beat 2:40;

best 3 in 5; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50

to fourth.

Thursday, Sept. 7—Fourth Day.

Purse No. 7—\$500 for horses that never beat 2:50;

best 3 in 5; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50

to fourth.

Purse No. 8—\$300; Novelty Race to rule, running,

two-mile dash;

The horse to the 1/2 mile post first gets.....\$25

The horse to the 3/4 mile post first gets.....\$50

The horse to the 1 mile post first gets.....\$75

The horse making the 2 mile post first gets.....\$100

Purse No. 9—\$300; Pacing; best 3 in 5; \$80 to first, \$40

to second, \$40 to third, \$20 to fourth.

Purse No. 10—\$500 for horses that have never beat

2:25; best 3 in 5; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third,

\$50 to fourth.

Friday, Sept. 8—Fifth Day.

Purse No. 11—Silver Pitcher worth \$100; Gentlemen's

Driving Teams in Top Buggy, best 2 in 3; in this class

no horses kept for track purposes will be allowed. The

teams must be owned and driven by the owners. The

committee in this class will be three Ladies selected on

the ground, and the award will be presented to the suc-

cessful competitor by a lady who shall be chosen for

that purpose.

Purse No. 12—\$500 for horses that never beat 3:00;

best 3 in 5; \$250 to first, \$125 to second, \$75 to third, \$50

to fourth.

Purse No. 13—\$1,000; Free for all; best 3 in 5; \$500 to

first, \$250 to second, \$150 to third, \$100 to fourth.

Purse No. 14—\$1,000; Mule Race, one-half mile, best 2

in 3, catch weights; \$40 to first, \$20 to second, \$20 to

third, \$10 to fourth.

Centennial Breeders' Colt Stakes.

At the solicitation of many prominent breeders of

the stock in the west, we have concluded to offer

ANNUALLY at our Fall Fair, purses for three and four-

year-old colts, which we trust will be an inducement to

those engaged in raising such stock to show their

qualities at our fairs. For the Fair of 1876 we offer the

following:

Purse No. 15—\$300, for three year olds, or colts foaled

in 1873; best 3 in 3 in harness; \$150 to first, \$75 to second,

\$50 to third, \$25 to fourth.

Purse No. 16—\$300, for four-year-olds, or colts foaled

in 1872; best 3 in 3 in harness; \$150 to first, \$75 to second,

\$50 to third, \$25 to fourth.

The entries in these two classes will close with the

15th day of August, 1876. The condition of entry will be

10 per cent. of purse; \$30 of this must accompany the

nomination—the other \$20 to be paid before the colt is

allowed to start.

In case the entry is drawn before the 5th day of Sep-

tember, the \$30 is forfeited to the Association, but no

suspension for the other \$20.

In those two classes two or more may enter from one

stable under different ownerships.

Colts bred and owned within twelve months, in the

States of Kentucky and Tennessee, will be barred from

these purses.

These races will be trotted on Thursday and Friday,

No. 15 on Thursday, September 7, and No. 16 on Friday,

September 8, 1876. Races of the same day may be

trotted in alternate heats.

All entries for Special Purposes for Trotting and Pac-

ing, except Nos. 11, 15 and 16, will close with the 31st day

of August. Entries for Running Races will close Mon-

day Night, September 4th.

Ten per cent. entrance fee will be charged on all hor-

ses or mules competing for either premiums or special

purse.

The Rules of the National Association will govern all

Trotting or Pacing Races, and the Lexington Rules will

govern Running Races; and all Riders or Drivers of

Headquarters for Delegates to
the National Sportsmen's
Convention.



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P. WEBLEY & SON,

Birmingham and London,

will exhibit a case containing the very finest assortment of BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS, embracing every system of known merit, including the WEBLEY-LANG Self-Cocker, a system at present unknown in America, but which is destined to come to the front. Also, Sporting Wimbledon, Regulation and Breech-Loading Match Rifles, and Double-Action Revolvers etc., etc.

MR. THOS. W. WEBLEY will be in attendance at their case during the first two weeks of the Exhibition, and will be happy to afford every information to Sportsmen and rifle shots.

A NEW GUN.

J. LANG, of LONDON, ENG., begs to announce to the sportsmen that he is in DAILY ATTENDANCE at the CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, to show his NEW PRINCIPLE OF SELF-COCKING GUN, which is so great an IMPROVEMENT that sooner or later it will SUPERCEDE ALL OTHERS. Sportsmen will find this is their

Best and Only Opportunity

OF ORDERING LONDON MANUFACTURED GUNS DIRECT FROM THE MAKER.

J. Lang is prepared to measure all sportsmen with his Model Movable Gun, improving good shots and making bad shots good by making a gun to exactly fit the shooter.

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Are unsurpassed for material, workmanship, durability and shooting qualities. Their superiority in shooting power has been shown wherever tested in this country and in England, standing first, second and third at the New York trial in 1873; also making the highest average at the LONDON FIELD TRIAL in 1875. A case of these guns made to order for sportsmen, and taken from stock, are shown at the Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, British Department.

Prices, \$45 to \$250 Currency.

Those wanting a superior gun, at a moderate cost, send for descriptive Circular and Price-List, to
RUSSEL & HAYDENS, JACKSONVILLE, ILL.,
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Muzzle-Loaders Altered to Breech-Loaders.

Any good muzzle-loader can be changed to a breech-loader, making a strong, good and good-looking gun as a new breech-loader. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed with every gun altered.

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The strongest and cleanest powder made. Nos. 1 to 7. Packed only in sealed 1 lb. canisters. The corner sizes (higher numbers) especially are recommended to owners of fine breech-loading guns, giving great penetration with very slight recoil.

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For water fowl. Very strong and clean. Nos. 1 to 5. Packed in metal kegs of 6 1/2 lbs. each, and canisters of 1 and 5 lbs.

Orange Rifle Powder.

The best for rifles and for all ordinary purposes. Sizes, FG, FFG and FFFG, the last being the finest. Packed in wood and metal kegs of 25 lbs., 12 1/2 lbs. and 6 1/2 lbs., and in canisters of 1 lb. and 1/2 lb.

All of the above give high velocities and less residuum than any other brands made.

BLASTING, MINING AND SHIPPING POWDER, OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES, PACKED IN WOOD OR METAL KEGS OF 25 lbs.

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